

## JAPANESE CLEARED OF COMPLICITY IN GEN. CHEN MURDER

Japanese and French Consul-ates Satisfied Those Pre-sent Were Innocent

\$700,000 FOR CRIME?

Story Current This Sum Was  
Sent from Peking to Pay  
For Assassination

DR. SUN HAS LEFT

Hwang Hsing's Secretaries  
Arrive; Are Running Him  
For Presidency

From an exhaustive examination made by the Japanese Consulate General the opinion has been reached that the Japanese present at No. 14 Rue Chapsal when Gen. Chen Chi-mei was assassinated were not concerned in the plot. Unless the French authorities discover some unlooked for ramifications of the conspiracy no further action will be taken by the Japanese, according to a statement made at the consulate yesterday.

An official of the French consulate general said yesterday that they shared the opinion that the Japanese had nothing to do with the shooting. There were three Japanese at the scene of the assassination. One was the owner of the house, another was the maid who was injured, and the third was a money lender who accompanied the three Chinese who entered the house. The latter was present in the room when the murder took place.

This man, a Japanese, was approached by the Chinese plotters. They wanted him to advance money on a mortgage on a mine. They did not mention Gen. Chen Chi-mei's name to him. The Japanese did not seem disposed to take up the deal so the Chinese induced him to go with them to look over some documents of the mine. He understood that they were taking him to some office.

"He sat at the table with Gen. Chen Chi-mei and the plotters. When he saw the assassination he became greatly frightened and ran out."

The French police took this Japanese in custody but he was not arrested and it is not thought that he was connected with the assassination.

Light has been thrown on the possible power behind the murder by the statement of a responsible Japanese. He says that shortly before the assassination Peking transmitted \$700,000 to the local Bank of Communications. He declares that this was to be used for the assassination. This report tallies exactly with that of Republicans who say that Yuan Shih-kai footed the bill for the murder. An interesting angle of this report is found in the fact that the assassination came after the government moratorium was put into force and the Bank of Communications locked its doors.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen has left Shanghai. It is said that he has gone to Canton. The Republican situation at Shanghai has been further complicated by the arrival Monday of Gen. Hwang Hsing's three secretaries. The general recently reached Japan from America. The three secretaries have started a movement to secure the acceptance by the Republicans of Gen. Hwang Hsing as a presidential candidate. There is much opposition to this, many of the Republicans holding the opinion that Gen. Hwang's achievements do not merit such an honor.

## MANCHESTER VOTES FOR BAN ON ENEMY TRADING

Chamber of Commerce Urges  
After-War Facilities For  
Friends and No Dumping

(Reuters Agency War Service)

London, May 23.—The Manchester Chamber of Commerce has passed a resolution, by 532 votes to 234, in favor of not granting after the war the same facilities to enemies trading with the Empire as to allies and neutrals; also to take steps to make dumping and a return to pre-war conditions impossible and to effectually eliminate enemy influence. 1,300 members did not vote.

## Crisis at Chengtu Expected At Any Moment; Five More Szechuen Cities Independent

Li Lieh-chun Takes 6,000 Troops to Kwangtung;  
Trouble Feared; Chungking Changes Over

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Chengtu, May 20.—The situation is very serious. A crisis is expected at any moment.

General Feng, from Suifu, is returning to Chengtu and bringing with him 3,000 troops, to increase the city and district garrisons. The troops at present in Chengtu will be sent to the surrounding cities, to suppress the bandit organizations.

Yunnanese troops, under General Liu Pi-so, are garrisoning Suifu, subject to the control of Chen Yi. Five other cities in different parts of Szechuen have declared their independence.

Early last Tuesday morning, robbers looted the village of Chingyangkong, 300 yards outside the walls of Chengtu. They killed a few people, burned two houses and made good their escape.

Canton Approaching Trouble

Hongkong, May 23.—After Kwangtung's declaration of independence, many of the soldiers were prepared to fight the Northern troops. Li Lieh-chun, the ex-Tutuh of Kiangsi, at the head of an army of 6,000 men, has arrived in Kwangtung.

The Cantonese gentry have asked Li Lieh-chun to effect a junction of the two armies outside Canton, because the Cantonese fear that the presence of such a large number of soldiers in Canton might cause fighting between the soldiers and the populace.

Peking, May 23.—Owing to the disturbances in the Metropolitan prefecture, the Government has temporarily suspended land measurement and order has been restored.

It is persistently reported that Yuan Shih-kai has decided to resign the presidency, owing to his dissatisfaction with the position of affairs, especially the financial situation.

Chungking Is Independent

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Chungking, May 24.—Chungking, the capital of Szechuen, has declared its independence. Details are still lacking.

Peking, May 24.—The Peking Gazette is predicting grave anti-American demonstrations in the south if the negotiations now being carried on between Liang Shih-yi and an American syndicate about a loan of twenty million dollars (gold) are successfully concluded. The representatives of the American bankers are allegedly Mr. David Rose, ex-Mayor of Milwaukee and Mr. Carey, of an

American electrical firm, who formerly represented Andersen, Meyer and Co. Weilsen joins Revolt

The city of Weilsien in Shantung went over to the rebels yesterday. The Government troops have withdrawn. Telegraphic communication between Tsinanfu and Peking has been restored.

According to the Kuo-chuan-pao, Premier Yuan Shih-kai has telegraphed to the members of the Nanking conference, as well as to the leaders of the south, that President Yuan Shih-kai, in order to avoid foreign interference and to restore order, refuses to remain in office.

Mr. Hiroki, Japanese Minister to Peking, yesterday afternoon, lodged a strong protest in the Waichiao-pu against the recent incident in Shantung, which resulted in the killing of a Japanese merchant and a soldier; further the Chinese soldiers interrupted the Japanese telegraph line, attacked the Japanese railway guard and fired upon a train on the Shantung railway. Notwithstanding, Japan was treating the whole affair as a provincial one and was only demanding a formal apology and a formal indemnity to the families of the Japanese killed.

Details of Conference

The China Times has received the following report sent by its special correspondent at Nanking on the Conference there:

The first meeting of the Nanking Conference was in the afternoon of the 20th with only a few provinces represented. The decision this morning reached was that Yuan Shih-kai's resignation of the line being retained in the President's office and that the question of resignation should be settled by the National Assembly afterwards. A telegram based upon this decision was drafted by General Feng Kuo-chang's secretary, but was not sent, being held until the 22nd when another meeting was held to discuss the decision again.

Hu Shu-ling, Representative of Hunan, then expressed the view that the drafted telegram should not be sent. Wan Chen-shu, a representative of Chang Haun, said that nothing could improve on the telegram. Tsi Yao-ling, Governor of Kiangsu, joined with the opinion given by Chang Hsun's representative.

Tong Shuh-tuh, representative of Shantung, put it to the representatives.

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## GREAT COUNCIL OF WAR CALLED BY THE KAISER

Marshals Are Pressing For Re-inforcements, Which Ver-dun Is Holding Up

(Reuters Agency War Service)

London, May 23.—Berlin telegrams received in Berlin announce that the Kaiser has summoned Marshal von Hindenburg, Marshal von Mackensen, General von Falkenhayn, General von Molke and the Minister of War to Berlin, to a council of war, to decide on the apportionment of troops on the eastern and western fronts. It is stated that Marshals von Hindenburg and von Mackensen are pressing for reinforcements, which the Verdun operations prevent. The inclusion of General von Molke, who has been in semi-disgrace, is considered significant.

## Music for Today

The following program will, weather permitting, be played by the Band in the Public Garden this afternoon beginning at 5.30 o'clock: 1.—March "Clear the Way" Douglas 2.—Overture "Juanita" Williams 3.—Waltz "L'Estudiantina" Waldteufel 4.—Selection "Princess Ida" Sullivan 5.—(a) Song "The Holy City" Adams (b) Two Step "Kivri" Rooves 6.—Selection "The Casino Girl" Englander A. de Kryger. Conductor-in-charge.

## CONTRABAND RUBBER IS FOUND IN DUTCH MAILS

British Prize Court Condemns Large Cargoes On Tubantia, Hollandia and Gelria

(Reuters Agency War Service)

London, May 23.—The Prize Court has condemned as contraband a large quantity of rubber found in the mails carried by the Dutch steamers Tubantia, Hollandia and Gelria, from Brazil.

## Mail Notices

### MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakual Maru May 26  
Per R.V.F. s.s. Pensa... May 26  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. May 29  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kashima M. June 1  
Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo M. June 2  
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—  
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Japan June 2  
Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo M. June 3  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Tamba M. June 4  
For Europe, via Suez:—  
Per P. and O. s.s. Novara May 29  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kamo M. June 3  
Per M.M. s.s. Andre Lebon June 7

Mails to Arrive:—  
The American mail of May 4 left Seattle, Wash., on May 4, and is due to arrive here on or about May 27, per O.S.K. s.s. Tacoma March.

## 'A Fokker Signalled'—British Rush to Man 'Archies'



"Aeroplane hover above us, little clouds of fleecy white suddenly appear out of space all around them and drift away before the wind." That is what happens when Archibald gets busy. Archibald is the anti-aircraft gun. Here we see the crews of two British Archibalds hustling for their posts as a Fokker is signalled.

## Peace is Sacrilegious If Aggressor Escapes Punishment—Brand

Must Not Be Vain Formula But  
Based On International Law  
And Fully Guaranteed

(Reuters Agency War Service)

Paris, May 23.—Addressing members of the Russian Duma, today, M. Brand, the Premier, said: "I said and repeat that, while this flood of blood is being shed and while our soldiers are sacrificing their lives with such abnegation, the word 'peace' is sacrilegious. It is only when the aggressor is punished and if for some reason the task of yielding again to the high-handed measures, fancies and whims of the German military caste, should be set aside by the National Assembly afterwards. A telegram based upon this decision was drafted by General Feng Kuo-chang's secretary, but was not sent, being held until the 22nd when another meeting was held to discuss the decision again."

"What would we answer, if, tomorrow, after having concluded such a peace, our countries were drawn again into frantic armaments? What would future generations say if we committed such folly and let escape the opportunity offered to establish a lasting peace on a solid basis."

"Peace will result from the victory of the allies and can be brought only by that victory. Peace must not be a vain formula, but must be based on international law and guaranteed by sanctions which no country will be permitted to withstand."

"Such a peace will irradiate humanity and will bring security to the peoples, who will be enabled to work and evolve according to their own genius. Blood will not be on them any longer."

"We shall obtain the victory of our arms and shall assure peace by solidarity of action, by brotherhood, unceasingly acting and more and more intimate."

"Germany lives in anguish, anxiety and remorse. Power of ideal acting, it is the beginning of the end. I am certain the hour of victory will soon strike for us."

"Henceforth, there is only one country fighting for the same cause, since the allies bring, in common, blood, men and material."

## 'WAR FEEDING OFFICE' IS GERMANY'S LATEST

Chancellor Has Power To Seize All Food-Stuffs and Regulate Sale and Consumption

(Reuters Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, May 22.—It is announced in Berlin that the Federal Council has authorized the Chancellor to establish a new board, "the War Feeding Office," empowered to seize all food-stuffs, fodder and their raw materials within the Empire and to regulate their sale and consumption.

## The Weather

Misty, overcast and gloomy weather, with showers. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 74.8 and the minimum 65.4, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 79.8 and 63.2.

## Greatest Enthusiasm Marks Empire Day Festivities Here

Consul-General Inspects British Volunteers; Grand Concert at Lyceum Aids War Charities

Rain damped everything else in Shanghai, yesterday, but not the spirits of Britishers enthusiastic in the celebration of Empire Day. The greater part of their program was out-of-doors and they stuck to it unaltered—Volunteer parades included. Always conspicuous when there is anything to be done, the British in Shanghai were seen in the streets, dressed in their best, and with a call for three cheers for the King, which was responded to by the deep hurrahs of the British and afterwards by the shrill call of the Sikhs. Then the men marched back to the Bund and were dismissed.

The next move was to the Consul's house, where Lady Fraser was "at home" to the British community and most of them responded to the open invitation. During the reception a brief but entertaining program was gone through, as follows:

Hornpipe by four little boys. Irish jig by eight children. Highland fling by Misses McColl and Macgregor. "Drake's Drum" sung by seven Cathedral School boys. Scout-ing games, including fire-lighting and first aid. Professor J. Inokay's band was in attendance and played a select program of up-to-date music, whilst Mr. K. Bagdon added to the pleasure of the entertainment by accompanying the dancing on the Irish pipes. The Scouts were subsequently entertained to tea.

The British Consulate struck a new idea this year, in having the entrance gates and the grounds decorated. The gates were covered with floral and foliage designs and strings of flags were led around the grounds, whilst the official buildings were flanked on either side by the standards of Scotland and Ireland, a big Colonial ensign in the center and strings of smaller flags leading outwards.

There was little attempted in the way of elaborate decoration in the Settlement, but practically every British home had some national flag flying and a large number of private residences did the same.

The Tramway Company sent all its cars out with at least four Union Jacks, one at either corner of the roof, whilst many were further embellished with groups of British and allied flags arranged trophy-fashion. In the evening, the company again ran an illuminated car round the Settlement, evoking much admiration from the foreigners and awe-some wonderment from the Chinese.

Overseas Club Concert Proves Great Success

The Grand variety entertainment organized by the Overseas Club in celebration of Empire Day, and on behalf of the funds of the Charing Cross Hospital, drew crowds to the Lyceum last night and very few

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## DOUAUMONT FORT ALMOST ENTIRELY LOST BY GERMANS

Held for 86 Days; Kaiser  
Regarded it as Corner-  
Stone of Defence

CLOSES ONE ROAD

Local Gains at Mort Homme  
And Hill 304 Are  
Dearly Paid For

BRIGADE CUT UP

75 Per Cent of Bavarians  
Killed or Wounded In  
Rush on Maxims

(Reuters Agency War Service)

Paris, May 23.—A semi-official communique states: The Germans are now attacking on a front of 15 miles, but our line holds fast everywhere. We are replying successfully and have gained appreciable advantages, some of which, like Haudromont and Fort Douaumont, are tactically important, as they threaten the enemy's position on the center Meuse front.

In the region of Verdun, the struggle has continued to be very violent during the last four days. German local successes at Hill 304 and Mort Homme have been paid for by terrible casualties, for example a Bavarian regiment was literally mown down on Saturday in Courtes Wood and the results obtained have not been proportionate to their enormous losses.

On Sunday, battle was engaged on a 25 kilometer front, from Avocourt to Vaux, with unusual intensity. Sixty batteries of heavy guns were in action, the fight raging principally towards Mort Homme. Brigade loses 75 Per Cent

On this point alone the Germans hurled a whole brigade. Some elements penetrated as far as the second French line, south of Hill 295, but violent French counter-attacks dislodged them, except on a few points. The German brigade which made the assault left on the ground about seventy-five per cent of its effective strength.

Some forces having been withdrawn from the German lines on the right bank of the Meuse, to reinforce the troops on the left bank, the French command seized the opportunity to deliver an offensive and recaptured almost entirely Douaumont Fort, which the Germans had held for 86 days and which had been strongly organized. This enables the French to consolidate their defensive positions, by closing the access to the ravine leading to the Bras road to Verdun, along the River Meuse.

The occupation of this fort had been the best operation made by the Germans in the region of Verdun. The Kaiser had called Douaumont Fort the corner-stone of Verdun's defensive works.

Drive Germans Back

The official communique issued yesterday evening reported: On the left of the Meuse, we continued to progress. South of Hill 287, we forced the enemy to evacuate a small work which they had occupied since May 18. Our counter-attacks west of Mort Homme drove the enemy from some new trenches they had occupied.

On the right of the Meuse, our infantry, after a powerful artillery preparation, assaulted the German positions on a front of two kilometers from west of Thiaumont Farm to east of Douaumont Fort. Our troops along the whole front of attack carried the German trenches and penetrated Douaumont Fort, of which the enemy still hold the northern part. Numerous prisoners remained in our hands.

A successful surprise attack on Bouchot Wood, on the Heights of the Meuse, cleared the German trenches for a length of 300 meters. We captured some prisoners.

Our batteries in the Argennes vigorously bombarded Nantillois, Montfaucon and Cheppy Wood.

A French aeroplane pursued and overtook a German machine returning from bombarding Dunkirk and felled it north-east of Casel. Two enemy aeroplanes were felled after a fight in the air in Alsace.

Pay Enormous Price

London, May 23.—The Paris corres-pondent of The Times, summing up



the continuous bloody fighting which has been going on at Verdun since Saturday afternoon, says that Hill 295 of Mort Homme is no longer completely in the hands of the French and its summit is now swept by the artillery of both sides. The price paid by the Germans for this success, on a small portion of the front attacked, was enormous and brings the enemy no nearer the achievement of the objective with which they started on February 21.

The assault was carried out by eight successive waves of infantry, at intervals of fifty yards. A whole brigade of Bavarian troops participated, was caught by the French machine-guns and lost forty per cent of its effectiveness before it got to grips with the French infantry. After that, bayonet and bomb-fighting cost the enemy dearly. It is estimated that seventy-five per cent of the assailants were killed or wounded.

The artillery preparation for the assault culminated on Saturday afternoon in the concentration of the fire of sixty batteries on the south-western and north-eastern slopes of Mort Homme, obliterating the first French line. The enemy's assaulting columns, as is now their custom, were preceded by a skirmishing reconnaissance, consisting of officers, non-commissioned officers and volunteers.

#### Fighting Rages Fiercely

The enemy's possession of these trenches is not undisturbed and fighting continues to rage very fiercely.

General Sir Douglas Haig reports: After a heavy bombardment, all yesterday, which grew very intense in the afternoon, the enemy attacked our position at the north end of Vimy Ridge and penetrated our front line of trenches, on a front of 1,500 yards, for a depth varying from 100 to 300 yards.

Our artillery, today, heavily bombarded the German positions. We sprang mines at Rocquincourt, Hohenoller and the Quarries. There was also mining activity at Neuville and Fleurbaix.

Both artilleries were active opposite Lens and east of Ypres. We obtained direct hits on an enemy battery east of Blaireville.

Enemy aeroplanes were active yesterday. Many were engaged and eight driven off. One of our reconnaissance machines was forced to land in the enemy's lines.

#### Crisis at Chengtu Is Expected Soon

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tives that the real questions to be considered were: (1) Whether Yuan should resign immediately, (2) Not resign, (3) To delay resigning.

The demand made by the independent provinces was for resignation at once. Take this as granted, it would at least require two months or more to conclude the details of resignation. Then he proceeded to explain that the decision made by the first meeting was that Yuan's resignation should be settled

by the convention of the National Assembly. This, he said, meant that the resignation should be delayed. The convention of the National Assembly would not wait until many months, so the delay would be for only two months. 'Best for Yuan to Resign'

Mr. Ting concluded by saying that at any rate the decision for President Yuan to resign should be settled by the National Assembly, for, judging by the present condition, it was best for Yuan to resign. But, he added, should something serious break out during this two months who would be responsible for that?

Mr. Ting's speech remained unanswered. General Feng Kuo-chang arose, after a while, and said that he agreed with Mr. Ting's opinion so he declared that the decision made at the first meeting should be cancelled, but that a wire should be sent to the independent provinces inviting them to appoint representatives to attend the Nanking Conference for consultation as to future affairs. Therefore, the first draft telegram was revised and was accordingly sent to the independent provinces.

The following is the full text of the telegram sent yesterday to the independent provinces: 'China has internal troubles and the people of the independent provinces are suffering from the effects of the fighting, the people of the provinces who have not declared independence are feeling uneasy and China is between strong foreign powers and is very weak. Further trouble cannot be allowed. The present Government in Peking desires to have a compromise so as to stop any further disputes. But the views of both sides are very different and it seems to be impossible to come to any understanding. The troops are now lying idle and the merchants and the people are all out of work and there are many arguments. 'Cannot Remain Idle'

'Thus we, Chang Hsun, Ni Shih-chung and Feng Kuo-chang, could not remain idle in such a time of National crisis and have asked the Chiangchuns and the Civil Governors of the 15 provinces to send their delegates to Nanking with full powers. We have discussed the measures to be taken. All are agreed in deciding the measures to save the downfall of the state. With regard to the question of the President of the Republic of China, it is the keynote of the existence of the State and it could not be decided from the view of five independent provinces alone and at the same time it is impossible to decide the question of the will of the 15 non-independent provinces.

'Therefore we have further to study the measures to have unity and to save the national crisis. Now we propose to have a conference at Nanking and five independent provinces will send their delegates who are experts in politics and laws with full powers. Several delegates representing the whole of the five provinces to Nanking at a fixed date so as to jointly study the measures with the delegates of the non-independent provinces. So far as we are concerned we have concluded our debates and agreed to check the critical situation. If the five independent provinces will show us sympathy they should not maintain their views too strongly and also they should excuse the sincere desire of the Peking government so as to endeavor to save the critical position of the state by uniting the whole of China. It is desirable that you will reply to us at an early date and

despatch your delegates to Nanking and oblige us.'

#### Japanese Reports

The following despatches are reported by the Eastern News Agency (Japan):

Nanking, May 23.—General Ni Shih-chung left Nanking for Peking at 11 p.m. on May 22.

Tokio, May 23.—The newspapers in Tokyo on the morning of May 23 published leading articles welcoming the new Russian Ambassador, Baron Krupensky, who has been until lately the Russian Minister to Peking, stated that to solve the situation in China properly it is necessary to uproot the intrigues of Germany in China. With regard to the reported Russo-Japanese alliance, he said that he could not say anything about it before he has presented his credentials but he may be able to say that the Russo-Japanese alliance has already been carried out in fact, without any documentary treaty.

#### Crisis at Amoy

Special Telegram to The China Press

Amoy, May 22.—Martial law has been declared in Amoy. Mr. Kuang Chi-chung, Professor of the Anglo-Chinese Girls' School in Kollung, has been arrested and is to be shot, but was saved by the American consul, Mr. Chew Shih-ching. Director of the school, who was uncle to the late Dr. Moses Chiu, was named in the list for arrest, but has made his escape to Hongkong. An outbreak is expected at any moment by the people here.

#### Greatest Enthusiasm Marks Empire Day

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vacant seats were to be seen when the curtain went up.

The Consul General, Sir Everard Fraser, and his staff, were to be seen in one box while in the next, the Judge of the Supreme Court, Sir Haviland de Saumarez watched the concert.

It was long after midnight when the National Anthem at last sent the audience away thoroughly satisfied with the entertainment.

All the turns were good. The two little Misses Jean and Yvonne Crighton brought the house down by their splendid dancing of the Highland Fling. Mr. K. Bagdon piped to them.

Mrs. E. O. Drake sang beautifully. She has a powerful voice and knows how to use it well. Mr. R. A. Curry also delighted the audience by his sympathetic rendering of two songs. Mr. W. Ferguson at the piano proved us usual a great success.

'Gentlemen, the King!' is a fine little playlet and last night it received excellent treatment. Some fine character work was done by Mr. A. E. Deane as the old soldier and Mr. T. E. R. Harris supported him well by a nice portrayal of the Colonel. We hope to see the play again when it may be given a better place on the program.

The Overseas Club and its energetic secretary Miss E. Newbery are to be congratulated on the success of the concert.

Also in honor of the day, the Apollo Theater management put on two special films—the Charge of the Light Brigade at Balaklava and the Battle of Trafalgar, illustrating the death of Nelson. They proved a great draw and were much appreciated.

At the Astor House Hotel, there was a special dance and supper, which was very largely attended and a gay time was spent. The ball-room was handsomely decorated for the occasion.

#### Three Large German Vessels Destroyed By Russian Submarines

Mines and U. Boats Account For French, Greek, 3 Italian, 1 British and 2 Neutrals

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Copenhagen, May 22.—Russian submarines have sunk three more large German steamers in the Baltic.

Marseilles, May 22.—A German submarine sank the s.s. Languedoc (1,612 tons), on Saturday, in the Mediterranean. The Captain was made a prisoner because he resisted the attack.

London, May 22.—The Greek steamer Anastassios Coronos (1,901 tons) and the Italian steamer Birmania (2,213 tons) have been sunk.

The Italian sailing-ship Sant Andrea (224 tons), the British steamer Rhenass (285 tons), the Danish steamer Karls (787 tons) and the Italian barque Erminia (1,544 tons) have been sunk. Seven of the crew of the s.s. Rhenass were killed.

The barque Erminia was sunk by an Austrian submarine in the Mediterranean. The crew landed at Cartagena. The crew of the submarine stripped the vessel.

The Swedish steamer Rosalind (861 tons) has been sunk by a mine off Stockholm. The crew were saved.

#### ELECT HENRY M.P.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 23.—The South Londonderry bye-election, due to the appointment of Mr. J. Gordon, K.C. to be an Irish judge, has resulted in the election of Mr. Henry, the Unionist candidate, who received 3,808 votes. The Independent candidate, Mr. Turnbull, polled 214 votes.

#### M. Parisot, Customs Man, In Trench 60 yds. from Enemy

Thousand Corpses Rotting in Narrow Space Between Lines; No Quarter Shown by Either Side

One of the most illuminating letters from the trenches that we have seen is the subjoined. It is from Mr. George Parisot, formerly in the Customs service at Soochow and later with a French hong at Tientsin. He is now serving France with the 27th Regiment of the Line. His letter follows:

In the French trenches of the first line, in a desolate and mined village on the present frontier, I am starting an answer to your kind letter which arrived yesterday and which delighted me.

When shells and Death are whistling around, it is a real comfort to have some friends to think about when at our loop-hole firing at the opposite foe. They (the Germans) are entrenched at 60 yards from our trenches and there is not a second to lose when watching such wild beasts. Up to today 60 odd days I have lived the trench life. Of course I had to put up with a lot, a good many worries; the climate was against us, but snow, mud, rain, hail are only nature's little annoyances; they soon become sweet friends when men's bad nature comes out at its worst. By God, nothing in this world can give to those who have not seen it, the idea, how terribly awful and devilish are the deeds of the beasts they call men!

Anyway, the spirit of the French army has never been so good as it is now; the confidence in our chiefs cannot be greater, and when into the German lines we charge, there is no quarter given. Casualties? Of course, they are many, but if someone's spirit is a bit down the sight of his best friends falling from a shell or a bullet is enough to charge the brutes with more ardor. Nowadays the Cause is too noble, Duty too high to

bargain at sacrifice, and the Germans are beginning to know it—the foxes!

Months of trench fights which are of the most awfully cut-throat variety you may imagine, has not brought on the French troops any slackening; on the contrary, now, when the blessed sun shows himself, when we feel the warm spring growing around, we feel also that we are in every point fit for the high advancing movement the start of which is only a question of days. Then our great chiefs may entirely rely on their troops for some big scheme, those immense battles such as the Marne, which shall kick forever the German Kultur out of France where Evangeline's poem will take its place again.

For five months we have had a miserable sight to watch night and day; trenches and trenches, and in the middle, half covered with snow and half drowned in mud, the corpses of hundreds of valiant men who have fallen between the two trenches in some previous attacks. It is bad luck to the ones who so fall! There is no quarter given on either side, and for days the helpless wounded have to lie and rot between the two lines. Awful is no word for it, but War is War and Duty must be done. My regiment, the 27th of Infantry, is recruited from Burgundy and the Mountains of Morvan, the center of France, and by Joe! the chaps are a bit coarse, a bit rough, peasants for the most part, but they are made of the finest oak France has!

A few months more; perhaps two, and peace will fix once for all the bloody German militarism. Nature has not lost her rights and the rising of the sun which for here 150 straight days has been saluted only by the roar of guns, is now welcomed by birds—

how sweet they sing! And green and flowers will soon cover those thousand corpses which are the only witnesses to such great fights.

Since a fortnight, we only staged for a few days at a time in the first line and go for a rest to some village in the rear as the strain of more than a week's hard fighting tells too much on a man's nerves.

How pleasant it is to sit on some stones of a ruined village and write to friends! Gun and cartridge are left alone; nights are undisturbed save for the crackling of the rifle shot and the booming of shells which are now so natural that we do not mind them a bit;—and besides, they remind us that the comrades who have relieved us are still busy at the great task.

The best distraction is to watch our aeroplanes flying up in the air, laughing at the stupid German gunners. As for the German ones, our gunners are sleeping quietly as no Germans have nerve enough to come and see what our rear are like.

Health is splendid, lots of work and no time to take care of olds. Spirit simply High, so if the Chinese (Note: Here there is an undecipherable word evidently referring to some war gods) will give me their protection as they have done until now I hope to be in China for the Autumn, as I want to enjoy a few months leave after peace.

Here is the call for coffee, our loved drink, so—

Let us drink that cup that clears

Yesterday's past regrets and tomorrow's fears;

Tomorrow I may be with Yesterday's seven thousand years.

You see, the taste for vermin I learned with — is still good, and Omar Khayyam finds his place yet in the War.

Kindly present my regards to all our friends.

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## AMERICA'S STAND IS SOLE BRITISH TOPIC

Her Cabinet Crisis Pales Before New Feature In World News

### NOTE GRATIFIES FRANCE

Paris Press Generally Agrees That Break Is Now Inevitable

London, April 20.—The German-American crisis has quickly replaced Britain's Cabinet trouble as the most important of world's news. The President's position backed by Congress and the press of the United States is plain, and the question being eagerly asked here is what will Germany do. Among naval men with a knowledge of what her submarine campaign means to her the view is held that Germany will not—indeed cannot—accede to the President's demands.

But for the wholesale sinking of merchantmen, mostly unarmed and unwarmed, the German people would have nothing to console them for the costly failure at Verdun. These achievements have been exploited to the utmost extent throughout Germany, and once again the German people have been assured that Britain's seapower is a thing of the past and her starvation only a matter of a couple of months.

What has the Kaiser to offer his people in place of the work of his submarines? At present he has certainly nothing. There is no doubt that Germany's destruction of merchantmen—especially of neutral merchantmen—is also inspired by the resolve that at the end of the war when tonnage will be scarcer than ever she shall be at no disadvantage compared with her rivals.

For these reasons her assent to the President's demands would be as bitter for her in an economic as in a military sense. If she persists in her career of submarine crime the breach of diplomatic relations, it is believed, would soon be followed by incidents that would mean war, for it is assumed she would pursue a more reckless career than ever when American restraints are removed.

The Morning Post discussing the President's note says: "All that Germany is required to do at present is to abandon what in a word is the blackest piracy. If she does not abandon piracy in deed as well as in word America will sever diplomatic negotiations with Germany. Exactly what the phrase implies remains to be seen."

The Daily News says: "The form of the note, the address of the President to Congress, the rapid passage through the Senate of a bill more than doubling the army and States militia, are signs that confirm dramatically the general verdict of the American press that there remains for the Germans only a straight, rapid choice between submission and war."

**Note Gratifies France**  
Paris, April 20.—The morning papers comment on the gravity of the situation as a result of President Wilson's note to Germany. The Martin says:

"The action of Washington will have far-reaching consequences for the future of the United States. France awaits calmly the eventual

rupture. America could not give us greater sympathy than she already has given, but we will feel moral joy to see that noble national break all relations with a nation of pirates which precipitated the present world tragedy."

The Journal says a rupture between the United States and Germany is imminent.

"It is on Germany," says the Debates, "that the conclusion of this prolonged debate now depends. She must now give satisfaction without equivocation or delay to the United States, representing the right of nations and of neutrals, and this satisfaction must not be mere words but effective, for the period of negotiation is virtually closed by the supreme and solemn action of President Wilson."

The Temps says the American note places Germany in an impasse. "Will Berlin consider a rupture more disadvantageous than a surrender?" asks the newspaper. "The German public will hardly tolerate an abdication before the imperative demand of Washington. After two months of vain and bloody effort before Verdun and on the morrow of the taking of Trebizond, another capitulation, to America, would produce a disastrous effect beyond the Rhine upon a public opinion already greatly disconcerted."

## U.S. NAVY YARD BARS ALL VISITORS; WORK RUSHED

Only Once Before Since Spanish War Has There Been Similar Order

New York, April 21.—For the second time since the Spanish-American War, visitors were turned away from the New York Navy Yard yesterday. The last time they were stopped was when the navy occupied Vera Cruz. The order was explained by the officials as being necessary to keep visitors from interfering with the rush work now going on.

The yard just now is one of the busiest places in this locality. A super-dreadnought, the Arizona, is being completed there, and another, the New Mexico, is under construction. The super-dreadnought Nevada is at the yard for the installation of such devices and applications as are not intrusted to private shipyards.

**Work Keeps Piling Up**  
These three big ships were furnishing plenty of work when the repair ship Prometheus arrived towing the collier Maumee, whose hull had been built in the Mare Island, Cal., Navy Yard. The hull had been towed here by way of the Panama Canal to have installed the huge Diesel engines, which were built at the New York yard. That furnished employment for another large force.

Next, the four super-dreadnoughts of the Atlantic Fleet made their way to the yard, these requiring hurry-up repairs extending from twenty-five to fifty-five days. With them came five destroyers, also seeking repairs.

The result is that the yard has more work than it has men. With the high pay being offered by private shipyards and the inelastic pay fixed for navy yard employees, the officials are finding extreme difficulty in getting skilled workmen.

Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, who has supervision over yards and docks, came to the yard yesterday and was closeted for several hours with Capt. G. E. Burd, the industrial manager. The nature of the conference was not disclosed. Mr. Roosevelt came from Philadelphia, where he had made an inspection of the League Island Yard.

All of the yard officials, from Admiral Usher down, were silent yesterday on every subject pertaining to pre-

paredness or relating to any possible break with Germany.

Telegrams were sent yesterday afternoon to petty officers and sailors on leave from warships of the Atlantic Fleet now at the navy yard to return aboard immediately.

### Predicts Riots in Case of War

Col. W. W. Church, editor of the Army and Navy Journal and a veteran of the Civil War, said there probably would be riots in this country if there is war with Germany. He predicted, however, that they would not last long.

"No ruler in the world," he added, "possesses such despotic powers in time of war as does the President of the United States. He can order the arrest of any one and deprive the arrested of the right of habeas corpus. Secretary of War Stanton caused the arrest of 280,000 persons during the Civil War. All he had to do was to order an arrest, and it was done. Those who were arrested could not get out on bail."

## DIG UP BRITISH CAMP IN NEW YORK CITY

Unearth 45 Huts Used By Soldiers in American Revolution

New York, April 22.—Forty-five huts built and occupied during the Revolutionary War by American and British troops have been dug up at Broadway and 202d Street, by Reginald Pelham Bolton during a search to find materials to decorate the grounds of the old Dyckman mansion, which shortly will be turned over to the city as a historical park.

The huts, which stood in three rows, were erected and tenanted in the Fall of 1776 by the American Army under General William Heath, and, after the American reverse at the battle of Fort Mifflin, by the British and Hessians. They contain many relics. According to Mr. Bolton, the Colonial and Dutch bricks used in their construction were taken from several of the Dyckman dwellings and outhouses which were burned by the Hessians. A great many English and several Hessian coins were recovered. Buttons and belt buckles of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth centuries, a great many of the latter being of the type used by the British, had frequently changed the garrison at that point during the winter of 1776-7.

Among other curious things dug up were a set of dice fashioned from a musket ball, a penknife with one

blade open, a great quantity of quartz arrow heads, a silver vest button from the dress uniform of a Hessian officer, and bridge bits.

In the opinion of Mr. Bolton, the forty-five huts thus far uncovered are part of approximately 120 which were put up. He based this upon the number of soldiers usually quartered in a hut, which, he said, was about ten. He had determined that two regiments, about 1,200 men, had always been quartered in the barracks which the huts composed.

In one of the huts Mr. Bolton came upon a big brick fireplace about eight feet high and built in proportion, which was so well preserved that it could have been used after 140 years of burial. This fireplace has been removed in parts, with each brick numbered, so that when it is reconstructed in the Dyckman grounds it will be the same as when first put up. Mr. Bolton said last night that the hut to be reconstructed on a slope back of the Dyckman house, would be, in every respect, historically correct. The building will be about ten feet high, approximately twelve feet long, with a low door in the front and small windows on either side of the entrance. The chimney, built outside the hut, will be of brick taken from the huts just excavated. An interesting feature of the bricks found in the huts is that they were all hand-made and composed of a finer quality of clay than of the modern manufacture. They also differed from the present-day bricks in being of a deeper red, breaking cleaner, and, apparently, being proof against damp.

When Mr. Bolton was asked to aid in the work of restoring the Dyckman house he considered an old man and located the camps of the Revolutionary armies. He found that at 202d Street and Broadway a large camp had been pitched. Accompanied by W. L. Calvert, John Ward Duncombe, the artist, Oscar L. Barck, and Charles Thurston, he excavated the old camp ground and a depth of eight feet came upon the first of the huts. In the second hut, presumably used by officers, a great deal of broken china was found. All of this was removed to Mr. Bolton's home at 438 West 158th Street, where it was placed together, making Mr. Bolton the owner of several blue Sheffield cups and plates.

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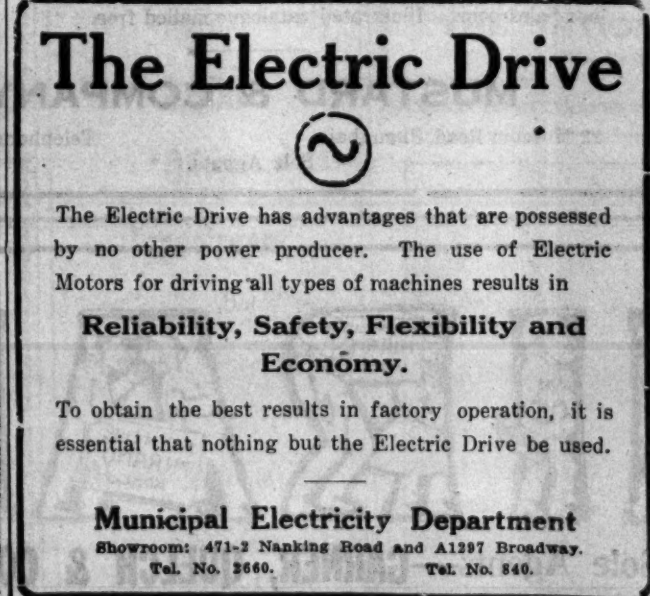
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# News and Views in the World of Books

## Latest American Literature

**A Pair of Silk Stockings.** Cyril Harcourt..... **\$3.50**  
**Just David.** Eleanor H. Porter..... **2.25**  
**The Black Eagle Mystery.** Geraldine Bonner... **3.50**

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## My Struggle For Life

My Struggle for Life. By Joseph Keating. (Simpkin, Marshall, 7s. 6d. net.)

Mr. Joseph Keating has achieved some success as a novelist; but the best novel he has yet written is undoubtedly "My Struggle for Life." We are not, of course, using the word novel as a synonym for a work of fiction; his story is obviously fact and bears the stamp of truth on every page. But it belongs to a class of autobiography in which there seems no conflict between truth and untruth. It is a mirror reflecting the incidents of a life just as a novel reflects the career of its imaginary hero; it seems only a matter of chance that the life is the real life of a Welsh pitboy who fought his way to literature. Only, as these incidents are true seem to shed a new glow of reality over much that we have thought of as fiction, and to show how right was Fielding's assertion that while in histories nothing is true except the names and dates, it is exactly the opposite with novels. The following might have come out of Dickens:—

"Next morning I went out, and found a job as shorthand clerk in a Hope Street Fish Shop."

"The proprietor was a wholesale dealer. He had had less schooling than I, and could not write or dictate a sentence with anything like a meaning in it. I gave form to his ideas and he was more than pleased with me. He respected my power over his words. He could not understand how I was able to make them convey sense. This attitude of deference on his part gave me a first hint of the enormous advantage which any one who knows how to use words effectively had over those who lacked that gift."

"A black-haired, dwarf-boy, whose eyes squinted and flashed horribly, worked in the storeroom. Our employer trusted him so implicitly that the dwarf seemed to be the fishmonger's soul. He was a violent vicious boy. He came to my desk and demanded my name. I had not asked him his name. My self-respect prompted me to resent his impudence and I tried to ignore his existence. He grabbed my notebook with his dirty, fish-scale-covered hands, and his cross-eyes moved wildly to and fro in their sockets."

"The boss told me to get your name, he shouted."

"He knows my name, I answered, in a severe tone. I adopted a dignified manner with the intention of quelling him."

"But I don't, he roared. And the boss told me to get it—and I'm going to get it."

"If he wishes me to tell you my name, I said, that is a different matter. My name is Keating. That's your second name. I want your first name. My first name with any one who has manners, I explained, is 'Mr.' You won't get no 'Mister' here, he informed me. Is it Tom, Bill, or Jack?"

"That dwarf-boy did not know the kind of shorthand clerk I was, or he would not have set out to domineer where I was concerned. I told him very clearly that I allowed none but my intimate friends to address me with familiarity, and that my Christian name would be of no use to him."

"He declared he would find it out for himself and use it. He kept his word. By the next morning he had discovered that my name was Joseph,

and from the darkness of the storeroom he would yell out:—

"Joe, two dozen smoke 'addick, Lizzie Murphy."

"A fantastic twist in my vanity revealed itself here. Despite the fact that I had violently broken with ambitions, my old notion of becoming the head of any enterprise in which I was engaged arose instinctively in the fish shop, notwithstanding the obnoxious nature of my surroundings. I saw myself in breeches and leather leggings, shining with fish scales, controlling vast fishing fleets in every sea."

Alas! on the following Monday the employer was away; his daughter insisted on sitting all day by the bookish clerk; no work was done; and the evening, when no explanation was forthcoming, brought dismissal."

"This kind of autobiography has a plan of its own quite distinct from that of the familiar record of public service; or of the 'spiritual autobiography'; or of the wearisome 'People I have met' type, unfortunately the commonest of all. It needs what few people can possess—the power of evoking a whole stock of memories with something like their original freshness; of projecting them and reconstituting them on a stage of their own; and of there contemplating them with the complete detachment of an independent critic; and this achievement is useless without a literary gift that can lift the drama, justice, Mr. Keating certainly has some share of these qualities; and the good humor, reserve, and urbanity with which he passes before our eyes the little Roman Catholic settlement at Mountain Ash, where he was bred, the shifting scenes of his life as pitboy, pedlar, fiddler, postman, and much else before he found literature; the real enthusiasm he threw into his reading and his writing; and his study of life as an inspiration—these qualities reveal a half-unconscious art which brings the book much nearer the level of literature than most popular autobiographies. Such a judgment is strengthened as one lights towards the end of the book on a few pages admitting us to the woodland retreat, three miles from Cardiff—the very home of 'a green thought in a green shade'—whither he resorted to write a novel. He thinks of Keats's cry for 'a golden pen';—

"Mine was that golden pen. No matter what insignificant notion I asked it to scribble, no ill-bred scrawl from it broke the spell that hung over my little wood, or made discord with the music of my running brook. And in the enchanted silence I heard singing on the stream—always after I had sat quietly for a few minutes. The sound was faint, yet strangely clear and full. Many voices and instruments were singing and playing in harmony, with the breaking water rippling through as a distinct melody. And when I looked amidst the smooth, yellow stones, where the water broke and gleamed most brightly in the sun, I saw the tiniest and most beautiful forms, womanly in outline, but shining and intangible, dancing on the brown stream, with filmy, rainbow-colored ribbons flying gaily from their shoulders, waists, and every part of their loose, crystal line, almost invisible robes. The orchestra from which their music came I never saw. But the singers and dancers I saw every day. When I arrived of a morning they were not there. They always appeared a little while after I had seated myself, and they remained while I wrote. When I rose from my tree to go home, they vanished."

## DAVID BLAIZE

The first and greatest quality in a school story, Mr. E. F. Benson's school story, David Blaize (Hodder and Stoughton, 6s.) abundantly has. He remembers, and he understands. He remembers some things marvellously. Has any writer yet so preserved the atmosphere of a private school? To read of David's days at Helmsworth is to shed the years and be ten years old again. It is to remember things, people, customs, places that had been so buried in memory as to become forgotten; it is to smell odors, to breathe air, to think thoughts that perhaps nothing else could have aroused. And that not only because of the details that Mr. Benson gives. Fresh from reading "David Blaize," we are inclined to say that David's days at Helmsworth are the finest piece of imaginative creation that Mr. Benson has achieved.

How well he understands becomes yet clearer when David goes to Manchester, a public school. Many old public school men have tried their hand at preserving the magic of school friendships—those splendors of affection than which only the lucky ones in life experience anything finer in later days. Fresh (again) from reading "David Blaize," we are inclined to think that in David and Maddox, with David and "Bags" for complement, Mr. Benson has done it better than has ever been done before, and one turns backward through the book to find out how, under this appearance of lightness and boyishness and humor, Mr. Benson has succeeded in revealing these shy and sacred depths.

There are conventional things in the book. The headmasters seem to us to be conventional, though no doubt they will be recognized by many as types. The end is conventional, though Mr. Benson tells it so notably well that we shall always be glad to have read it. On the other hand, the absence of convention is more marked than its presence. Even a cricket-match (and every school story must have its cricket-match) becomes new and real in Mr. Benson's hands. Every chapter has life and individuality about it. And nothing is left out. More wisely and plainly, and therefore more cleanly, than most authors of school-stories, Mr. Benson tackles subjects for which a disturbing hint is often considered enough. "David Blaize" is a jolly book, a moving book, a true book.

## NEWS NOTES ABOUT BOOKS

Miss Louise Maunsell Field, author of the new novel "A Woman of Feeling," is the great-granddaughter of Samuel Osgood, the first Postmaster-General of the United States. Her father and mother, all of her great-grandparents were brought up in New York. Miss Field began making up stories long before she could manage a pencil. She has written for various magazines, having the unusually fortunate experience of selling her first article, her first short story and her first novel. She worked for three years on "A Woman of Feeling."

Geraldine Farrar enters the literary field this month with an autobiography. Thus she describes her first meeting with Caruso:

"Ah, that first rehearsal of 'Bohème' in Monte Carlo, in March, 1904! I was introduced for the first time to a tenor of whom I had never heard before. He was somewhat stout, not over tall, but with a wonderful voice and winning smile. His name was Enrico Caruso. It was his debut in Monte Carlo. He had sung in Milan, in South America and the preceding winter in New York. But he had not then attained even a small part of his present great fame."

"My Monte Carlo debut occurred on the night of March 10, 1904. Although I had rehearsed with Caruso, the tenor had never used his voice fully at the rehearsal, and on the night of the actual performance, when I heard those rich and glorious tones rise above the orchestra, I was literally stricken dumb with amazement and admiration. I forgot that I too was making a debut, that I was on the stage of the opera house, until the conductor, Vigna, rapped sharply with his baton to bring me back to my senses. Then I put forth every ounce of strength to match if possible that marvellous voice singing opposite me."

## PAIR OF SILK STOCKINGS

By Cyril Harcourt (Edward Evans and Sons Ltd. 3.50.)

A pair of silk stockings, used to tie up a burglar's legs, bring an estranged wife and her husband together. Which came to pass when beautiful Mrs. Molly Thornhill came unbidden and unexpected to a house party and found there her divorced, but still loving husband. This is the opening situation in one of the most screamingly funny stories since "Seven Days." How Sam Thornhill learns all about a rival; how a burglar is caught in his wife's room, is securely bound and then disappears; how an idyllic romance is shattered because a burglar cannot be found; and how the romance is restored, and two pairs of lovers made happy at last, are episodes in a story that goes lightly from one farcical situation to another. The characters in a "Pair of Silk Stockings" are well drawn, their talk is witty, their adventures are ludicrous. Anyone who enjoys a laugh will be thankful for this book.

## JUST DAVID

By Eleanor H. Porter (Edward Evans and Sons Ltd. 2.25 Mex.)

More than half a million American readers who have found the happy optimism and humanity of Mrs. Porter's books an element of delight and inspiration in their own lives, will welcome "Just David."

At the time the story opens, David is a ten-year-old boy who has lived most of his life in the mountains with his father, a famous violinist. The two are perfectly happy with their violins and the life of the forest about them. The boy inherits his father's talent, and is taught to express his own moods on his instrument. At last they start down the mountain, but strange circumstances intervene. For a time David finds his outlook black indeed, but nothing can daunt his courage, his radiant spirits, and his gift of bringing happiness to those about him, and in the end his cherished dreams come true.

David is one of those characters that seem too real to stay inside a book. It is safe to say that every single reader will regard him as a cherished friend.

## GOLD COAST ROMANCE

Riches and Honour. By W. H. Adams (Smith, Elder.)

Mr. Adams in his "Riches and Honour" has given us a second and excellent book about the Gold Coast—a district he can write about with intimate knowledge, for on the title-page of "The Dominant Race" he told us that he was late "District Commissioner, Gold Coast Colony."

The greatest merit of the new book lies not in its plot but in its atmosphere. The reader sees, smells, and hears the Gold Coast, of which he shrewdly suspects Mr. Adams to be rather fond and to consider it by no means the most unpleasant place on earth. Mr. Adams surrounds his reader with weird fetid and awe-inspiring tom-toms. The native mind in all its dark mystery is treated not without sympathy—even the black villain chief is not painted with unrelieved charcoal. It must be placed to Mr. Adams's credit that his tenure of office did not obliterate his sense of humor. His gentle satire on a Colonial governor—a shrewd and careful empire and reputation builder—is delightful.

## FRANCE IMMORTAL

Inter Arma. By Edmund Gosse, C.B. (Heinemann.)

Writing in October 1914 on "War and Literature," Mr. Gosse was rather pessimistic as to the effect of the present war upon the intellectual activities of the fighting nations. Judging by the comparative sterility of French authors in 1870 and 1871, he feared that there would be an end for a time to the output of books.

To that article, now reprinted with others from the Edinburgh Review, he has added a postscript, in which he admits that his prophecies were wrong. In England, at any rate, man has not ceased to put his ideas and emotions into print, and the books brought out have not all been war literature. Mr. Gosse notes with satisfaction the issue of a work on "Homogeneous Linear Substitutions." "I felt," he says, "that so long as such abstruse publications could find their market in England our confidence in Lord Kitchener and Sir John Jellicoe must be absolutely unshaken."

Discussing "The Unity of France" in another essay, he points out that to speak, almost with surprise in our admiration, of a New France is not quite fair, for the France fighting so gallantly now is "simply the France which has long been in preparation for a life-struggle with the powers of darkness." A thoroughly interesting collection of papers which shows that in the case of Mr. Gosse, at any rate, there has been no cessation of intellectual activity during the war.

## THE BLACK EAGLE MYSTERY

By Geraldine Bonner (Appleton & Co.) for sale in Shanghai by Edward Evans and Sons Ltd., 3.50 Mex.

Hollings Harland, successful copper broker, and his partner, Johnstone Barker, have a lively interview in their office on the 18th floor of the big office Building, "The Black Eagle," and almost immediately afterward Harland is found dead on the sidewalk, and Barker disappears. The papers all announce the suicide of Hollings Harland, but a lawyer and two detective friends call it murder and in their search for the criminal strike a clue that seems to lead direct to a young and beautiful woman as the guilty person. But they are all wrong, and it is not until little molly Babbitts, the lively telephone operator of "The Girl at Central" attempts to solve the mystery that the real clue is discovered.

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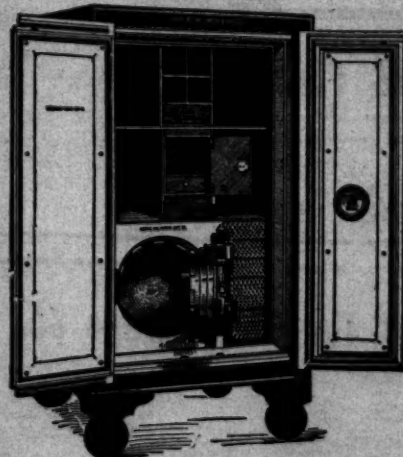
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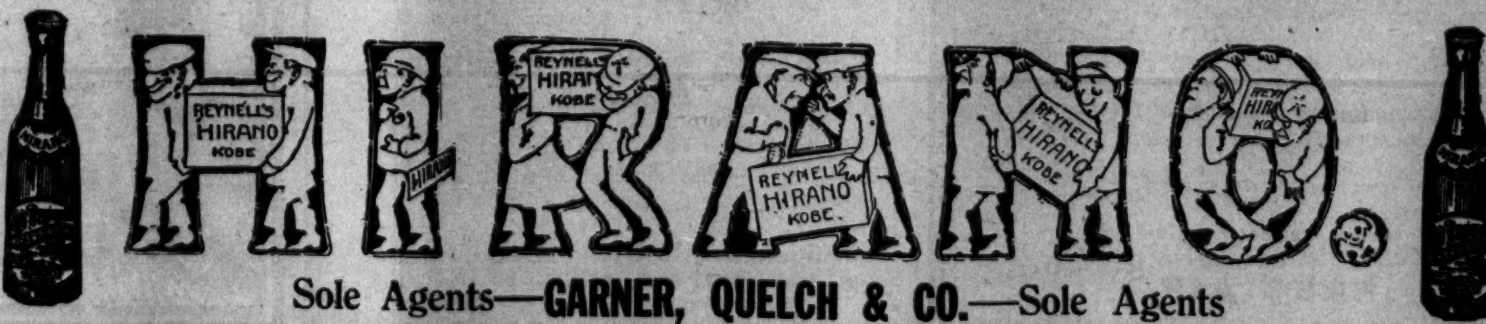
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## SPORTS - Latest News of Athletic World - GOSSIP

MYSTERY MAN TO PITCH  
FOR THE BASEBALL CLUB

Bowers Said to Know More Of  
Game Than Mr. Spalding;  
Saturday's Line-Up

We are now able to announce to a breathless world the line-up of the Baseball Club for the game Saturday against the Brooklyn team. A dark horse by the name of Bowers is going to pitch for Shanghai. This mysterious man is said to have been training for a long time in secret and is expected to carry considerable talent and into the camp of the team. His work is reported as a combination of the pitching of Mr. W. Johnson, of Washington, D.C., with the speed and strength of John Henry Hercules, of Mt. Olympus. Roberts will be behind the bat—come what may. Wilhoit will hold first, Holliday second, and Walker third, with Rasmussen at short. Messrs. Chapman, Crowell and Oller-essen will be deposited about the field where they will do the most good.

The men have finally settled down to hard practice. Those of them who have seen the Brooklyn machine in operation have fully decided that it is the only thing to do.

Wilmington and Brooklyn teams were to play yesterday afternoon but the game was called off on account of rain.

## Lawn Bowls

A game between teams chosen by Mr. Allen and Mr. Crews-Read will be played at the Shanghai Lawn Bowls Club Saturday afternoon. The game will start at 4:15 and the players will be selected from the following:

Messrs. L. Evans, G. R. Winkgrove, D. M. Graham, J. T. Dunselduff, A. N. Warrack, V. Grundy, R. A. Lawson, A. Gray, H. B. Stewart, F. L. Marshall, A. G. Mossop, G. H. Phillips, J. Park, W. A. Ogden, E. Payne, J. C. Macdonald, C. W. Porter, E. M. Ross, J. J. Sheridan, C. M. Bain, A. D. Bell, R. Simmons, F. B. Walker, W. M. Calderwood, G. Dunlop, A. Weaver, S. Hammond, G. L. Campbell, R. G. H. Cole, J. Naylor, A. W. Starling, W. Dutton, E. C. Emmett, H. Brown, B. Hunting, W. J. Gande, W. Gater, H. M. Gorton, E. Hunter, F. Larje, D. MacGregor, J. F. Lowe, C. W. Marshall, J. Quin, Dr. J. W. Ross, Jas. Scotson, C. E. Pearson, A. Taylor, A. Stephen, J. C. Thompson, W. J. Vine, E. M. Reid, J. Valentine, P. A. Sampson, E. Whelan, W. N. C. Allen and O. Crews-Read.

## Big League Baseball

Standing of the Clubs April 30

National League		
Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Philadelphia	7	3 .700
Brooklyn	5	3 .625
Chicago	5	3 .616
Boston	5	4 .556
St. Louis	7	7 .500
Pittsburgh	6	7 .462
Cincinnati	6	8 .429
New York	1	8 .111
American League		
Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Detroit	9	5 .643
Boston	9	6 .600
New York	7	5 .583
Washington	8	6 .571
Cleveland	7	7 .500
Chicago	8	9 .471
St. Louis	5	8 .384
Philadelphia	3	10 .231
International League		
Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Newark	2	0 1.000
Providence	2	0 1.000
Richmond	2	1 .750
Baltimore	2	2 .500
Montreal	2	2 .500
Buffalo	1	3 .250
Rochester	0	2 .000
Toronto	0	2 .000

## SOOCHOW WINS AT TENNIS

Special Correspondence of The China Press  
Hangchow, May 21.—Hangchow College went down in defeat before Soochow University in a spirited tennis tournament yesterday afternoon. Soochow made a clean sweep of all the events, consisting of four matches of singles and one of doubles. Hangchow College played a better brand of tennis than the results suggest; their team lacks experience but gives promise. The team from Soochow had already won a sweeping victory over Nanking University and played a consistent game throughout. They will play St. John's, which has already vanquished all of its Shanghai rivals, next week. This contest will decide the championship of this section.

Summer Finds  
Children Needing  
New Clothing

Mothers will be delighted with the large variety found in the Infants' and Children's Shop. In planning your child's wardrobe, bear in mind that

Cantorovitch's Salvage Co.  
103 Broadway

Can supply all your wants, at very low prices.

Plan to Hold Naval  
Boxing Contest Here

Applicant for American Fleet  
Told of Municipal Condi-  
tions of Fight Permit

Men of the American Asiatic Fleet have begun arrangements for a prize fight to be held in Shanghai. Mr. A. O. Rigby wrote to the Municipal Council stating that the boxing contest would be held under the auspices of the naval authorities and inquired as to the necessary steps to secure a permit.

The reply of Mr. J. B. Mackinnon, acting secretary, imposed certain conditions but not impossible ones. His letter said:

"Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of May 2, asking for a permit to hold boxing contests in the Settlement. Your letter gives no particulars, but from a police report it appears that the participants will be local amateurs and men of the American Navy, that the prizes will be trophies, and that you desire to hold the fight in the Town Hall.

"In reply I am directed to inform you that the use of the Town Hall is not permissible, but that a permit for the contest elsewhere will be issued subject to the following conditions:—

"(1) That the date, place and the arrangements for preserving order and for the general conduct of the fight be subject to the approval of the Captain-Superintendent of Police.

"(2) That no licence for the sale of liquor be applied for.

"(3) That the competitors be local amateurs and men of the American Navy, that the fight be conducted under the auspices of the American naval authorities and that the naval men be under the discipline and control of their own officers.

"(4) That no money prizes be given, but trophies only.

"The issue of the permit is approved only in consideration of these special conditions and arrangements."

## INTERCOLLEGIATE TENNIS

On Tuesday afternoon St. John's won from Shanghai Baptist College in the intercollegiate tennis series four matches to one. The scores were as follows:

Yang (S.J.) defeated Toong (Baptist), 6-2, 6-2.

Z. I. Lin (S.J.) defeated Ching (Baptist), 6-1, 6-2.

Yang (S.J.) defeated Ching (Baptist), 6-4, 6-2.

Toong (Baptist) defeated Z. I. Lin (S.J.), 3-6, 3-6, default.

Z. M. Zi and T. K. Lin (S.J.) defeated Ching and Hu, 4-6, 6-2, 6-2.

Soochow University, which has defeated Nanking and Hangchow, will meet St. John's in the intercollegiate finals in the near future. The date has not been definitely fixed.

## S.V.C. COMMISSIONS

The Municipal Gazette announces that, upon the recommendation of the Commandant, the following commissions in the S.V.C. are authorized for issue:—  
Engineer Company.—Lieut. C. D. Pearson as Captain.  
"A" Company (British).—Lieut. G. M. Billings as Captain.

## TREES AND SHRUBS

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Tel. 2710

No War This Year For  
U. S. But Look Out For  
1917 Says Star Gazer

St. Louis, Mo., April 20.—"America will not be drawn into war this year, but look out for 1917," said Miss Alice B. Hazard of Kansas City, a charter member of the American Academy of Astrologians, in an address before the Town Club, composed of leading St. Louis women, tonight.

"Great disturbances always occur when there are many eclipses of the sun and moon," she said. "When the battles of Waterloo and Austerlitz were fought there were seven. In 1917 there will be seven, and we shall have the greatest war period the world has ever known."

"Uranus, one of the most explosive bodies in the heavens, is casting a close and fiery eye upon this planet. Next year Uranus will be in conjunction with Aquarius and this fact alone is to be reckoned with."

Miss Hazard has made notable predictions that have come true.

## Obituary

Dr. L. M. Ferguson

Friends of Dr. Luther M. Ferguson, of the U. S. Army Medical Corps, received no further news yesterday regarding his death. The cable simply said that he died as the result of severe injuries. Dr. Ferguson is the son of Dr. J. C. Ferguson whose long residence in Shanghai, Nanking and Peking made him a wide range of acquaintances in China. The cablegram announcing the death came from the father who is at his home in Boston.

Dr. Luther Ferguson is not as well known in China as his father. He was born in this country but left a good many years ago. He but recently joined the Medical Corps of the army. When last heard from he was attending the army medical school at Washington. There was nothing in the telegram to indicate where he met his death. A short time ago Dr. Ferguson married a young woman who visited Shanghai just before the ceremony. Mrs. G. E. Tucker, of Shanghai, is a sister of Dr. Ferguson.

Dr. Luther M. Ferguson was born at Chinkiang on July 2, 1888. He is the eldest son. His education began at Lausanne, Switzerland and he graduated from Harvard University in 1910 with the degree of M.A. He then entered the Harvard Medical School and graduated with distinction in 1914.

Dr. Ferguson's practice began as an interne at the Massachusetts General Hospital where he served for a year and a half. He joined the army medical corps late in 1915 and went at once to the school in Washington. It is understood that with the outbreak of trouble in Mexico, all possible haste was made to put the physicians from this school in the field.

Dr. Ferguson married Miss Edith Gray, of Boston, on August 4, 1915.



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## News Brevities

Word has reached here that a big fire broke out on May 19 in a munitions depot at Vladivostok. A large quantity of raw cotton and uniforms were endangered and it was said that the damage would reach several million roubles.

Mr. H. P. Wilkinson, British crown advocate for China, has been appointed Judge of the High Court at Weihaiwei. He will occupy the post in conjunction with his duties here. Mr. A. G. Mossop has been appointed crown advocate for Weihaiwei.

According to the Tsunhua Sincop there are over 200 parliamentarians in Shanghai. They frequently meet and issue manifestos. On May 17 they met and decided to have the convocation of the two Houses of the Parliament in Shanghai and have issued a notification in accordance with the laws to have the session of the parliament in one month.

The Shanghai-Nanking Railway has issued a well-got-up pamphlet, describing its system, for the use of the travelling public. The work is profusely illustrated, and contains interesting particulars of the principal cities served by the railway. Copies of the booklet may be obtained on application to the traffic department, Shanghai station.

One of the features of Alumni Day

to be celebrated Saturday afternoon at St. John's University will be a Maypole dance by girls of St. Mary's. This with many other events will be held on the campus. In case of bad weather there will be an indoor program. The committee announces that the celebration will be held if it rains cats and dogs or pitchforks and colored infants. There will be plenty of ice cold drinks and other refreshments.

We have received a handsome portfolio of war photographs from the French consulate general. The pictures are issued by the photographic bureau of the French army. It is called "The Life of the Soldier" and gives you an intimate peep into the habits of the fighting man in his improvised home behind the lines.

Mrs. Bremner, the winner of the Alexandrite ring recently raffled for the benefit of the Military Orthopedic Institute at Petrograd, has generously sent a cheque for Tls. 50 to Mrs. Krakowsky, to be added to \$750 previously subscribed.

An armed robbery occurred last night at No. 109 Derpoe Road. Three men armed with knives knocked at the door and when it was opened held up the inmates. The men escaped with jewelry and clothing worth \$45.

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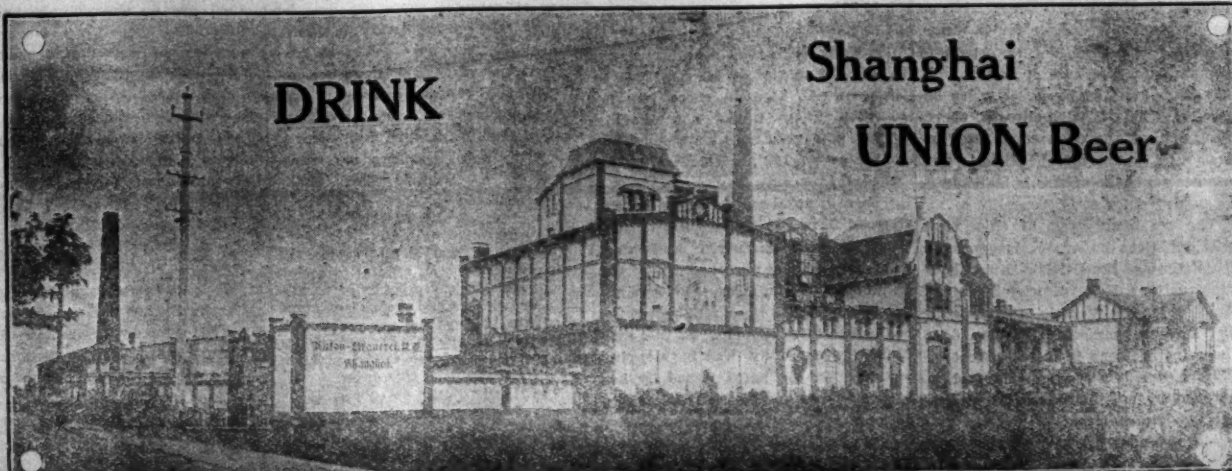
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## The China Press

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NATIONAL PRESS INCORPORATED

THOMAS F. MILLARD  
Managing Editor.

### WEATHER

Weather still very cloudy, but showing  
tendency to improve in our regions.  
Possibilities of thunderstorms in  
southern and western districts.  
Fresh westerly winds in the north.

SHANGHAI, MAY 25, 1916

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

### Offense or Defense? (New York Times)

IN a memorandum handed to Ambassador Gerard in Berlin on Oct. 15, 1914, the German Foreign Office said:

"The equipment of British merchant vessels with artillery is for the purpose of making armed resistance against German cruisers. Resistance of this sort is contrary to international law because in a military sense a merchant vessel is not permitted to defend itself against a war vessel."

This was before the beginning of submarine operations and the German memorandum was intended as a protest against our admitting British armed merchant ships to our ports. To the altogether disputable assertion of the memorandum Acting Secretary Lansing replied on Nov. 7 as follows:

"The practice of a majority of nations and the consensus of opinion by the leading authorities on international law, including many German writers, support the proposition that merchant vessels may arm for defense without losing their private character and that they may employ such armament against hostile attack without contravening the principles of international law."

The German Government on Feb. 11, 1916, basing its action upon instructions of the British Admiralty to the commanders of armed merchantmen, of which it declared copies had come into its hands, announced that "enemy merchantmen carrying guns are not entitled to be regarded as peaceful merchantmen" and the German naval forces "will receive an order to treat such vessels as belligerent," that is, as warships to be sunk unwarned.

One paragraph of the memorandum issued by the Department of State on Wednesday will perhaps be construed as a surrender of the position we previously took in respect to the right of defense of armed merchantmen and as playing directly into the hands of Germany. It is Section 9 of the second subdivision of the memorandum, which runs as follows:

"(9) If, however, before a summons to surrender is given, a merchantman of belligerent nationality, aware of the approach of an enemy warship, uses its armament to keep the enemy at a distance, or after it has been summoned to surrender it resists or flees, the warship may properly exercise force to compel surrender."

If the question here were only of cruisers and battleships the rule laid down would not provoke dissent in any quarter. An armed merchantman that opened fire on a cruiser, which is altogether inconceivable, would invite its own destruction. But cruisers are in a position to give warning, to fire a shot across the bows of the merchantman, to command it to stop and submit to visit and search. It is only because German submarine commanders have introduced the fashion of sinking ships without summons or warning whatever that questions have been raised as to the justice and applicability of this rule. The British Admiralty, because of the repeated and flagrant infractions of the rules of war and of humanity by German submarines, their general practice of stealthy approach and torpedoing without warning, has taken the position that the commander of a merchantman observing the approach of an enemy submarine is entirely warranted in the conclusion that the enemy commander will destroy him without any chance whatever of escape as soon as he comes within torpedo range. Germany certainly has no reason to complain of that rule of action. It has been dictated by her lawless behavior. The British theory, therefore, is that approach constitutes attack and that a merchantman's gun used to repel the attack is legitimately employed for self-defense.

The reasonableness of this view will doubtless be made clearer by a little study of the British Admiralty's "Instructions Regarding Submarines Applicable to Vessels Carrying a Defensive Armament." Section 6 of these instructions is to this effect:

"If a defensively armed vessel is pursued by a submarine the master has two alternatives:

"(a) To open fire at long range im-

mediately it is certain that the submarine is really in pursuit.

"(b) To retain fire until the submarine has closed to a range of, say, 800 yards, at which fire is likely to be effective.

"It is strongly recommended that course (b) should be adopted by all defensively armed ships."

The admonition against opening fire at a range greater than 800 yards is elsewhere repeated in the instructions. Eight hundred yards is less than half a mile. A submarine intending only lawful procedure might easily signal a merchantman to stop from a distance of several miles. Without having given any signal or summons, its approach within half a mile could have no doubtful meaning. At least that is the view taken by the British Admiralty.

Candid men can determine in their own minds whether it is a reasonable view. If it be a justified presumption that the submarine is maneuvering to take a position from which it could discharge a torpedo, then it would be manifestly unreasonable to hold that the use of the merchantman's gun to prevent nearer approach would instantly convert the ship from the status of one of peace to that of a vessel of war. The point is vital to the argument against the German policy of treating all armed merchantmen as ships of war; it is manifestly of less importance in its bearing upon any particular case, since the submarine fired upon would naturally return fire and the merchantman would probably suffer. The use of a merchantman's gun against a submarine approaching within less than half a mile would not give validity to the German contention that all armed merchantmen are ships of war.

Section 9 of our memorandum must be read in connection with all that goes before. It is declared in Section 7 that "the right to capture and the right to prevent capture are recognized as equally justified"; that when a belligerent warship meets a merchantman known to be enemy owned and attempts to capture it "the latter may exercise its right of self-protection either by flight or by resistance." And in another section it is laid down that a belligerent warship must "determine the status of an armed merchant vessel of an enemy encountered on the high seas." The status cannot be determined by a submarine that stealthily approaches and sinks the merchantman with a torpedo. We have always insisted that attack without warning is lawless and inhuman, and the practice of German submarine commanders has given only too much warrant for the conclusion that approach within so slight a distance as 800 yards is merely preparation for attack without warning or summons to stop.

### China's Folly!

An Episode on the Railroad  
In North China

Last week I secured from the Peking Hongkong and Shanghai Bank some Bank of Communications notes. They were marked "Honan." I was told that they were just as good as Peking notes. On Monday I left for Changli. The notes were good at the Peking station. On Wednesday morning, returning and wishing to buy a ticket at Changli, I was told that only Tientsin and Peking notes would be received and they would not sell me a ticket.

On the train the conductor said he would receive the Honan notes but half again as much must be paid. I refused and argued the matter. It was not my fault that I had no ticket. I came to the station in good time and offered good notes of the Bank of Communications, which have a railroad train pictured on both sides and were supposed to represent the railway! They were bound to give me transportation to Peking for that money at the regular rate; I would pay no more. The conductor said that was right, but wished to refer the case to the Tang Shan Inspector. He said that at 8.30 a.m. when I bought my ticket in Peking the money was good, but the order not to receive it was issued at 10.30 a.m. Monday just after I left Peking.

At Tang Shan they could not settle it, and the matter was referred to Tientsin. At Tientsin there was no solution. They would not take my money, nor give me a ticket but consented to let me ride without a ticket, as the only way.

There is no sense or reason in the railroad from Peking refusing to take Government notes current in Peking. This only creates unrest and mistrust on all sides. The Peking Government can ill afford to lose still more the confidence of the people. At this time China's great folly was in stopping payment on the notes issued by her national banks, and so destroying her national credit, with the lame excuse that this was only temporary and that

## TEACHING CHILDREN THRIFT

By Frederic J. Haskin

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 15.—

A small boy of eight early developed the ambition to become a scientific farmer. His parents, who had only a very moderate income, talked to him seriously about the subject, explaining that if he ever wanted to go to college he would have to earn the money himself. Accordingly, the ambitious eight-year-old started delivering periodicals throughout the office buildings of the city in which he lived, serving a large list of customers. At the end of the first month he opened a savings account in a local bank, and thereafter made regular deposits. Last fall, at the age of fifteen, he entered an agricultural college, the expense of which was covered by his bank account, leaving his periodical route to his small brother.

This boy was undoubtedly made of good stuff, and he was also precocious beyond his years, or he never would have been able to begin his college career at the age of fifteen. But this instance serves to illustrate what may be done with the youthful savings account.

The importance of saving money has been dwelt upon with great emphasis in the present propaganda for national preparedness. It is pointed out that it had not been for the habitual thrift of the European nations they could never have borrowed sufficient capital to carry on the war. The American people are being made to see the error of their former extravagance, and a widespread movement is on foot for teaching economy, aided by the banks and financiers of the country.

Since the children are the future citizens, they are being taught the principles of thrift and of saving money. Lecturers are addressing large audiences of parents in various parts of the country, the Bureau of Education has lent support to the movement, and parent teachers associations everywhere are discussing the subject of youthful economy. The school savings bank, a prominent feature of European education, introduced into this country in 1898, has gained in popularity and is now being adopted by many schools which heretofore hardly knew of its existence.

But the children are not only being taught to save money; they are being taught how to spend it. There is a difference between penury and thrift. The latter is a habit; the former an obsession, which is just as much to be avoided as extravagance in an aggravated form. In instructing the kiddies, therefore, it should be made clear that the accumulation of money is not an object in itself, but the means to an object.

If a boy wants a pair of skates, or a basket ball, or a tennis racket, or a college education when he grows up, he is usually willing to make sacrifices, such as abstaining from candy and marbles, to get the things he wants, but there is, and should be, little incentive to put money away in the bank—simply to put it there. There is nothing interesting or particularly worthy in the act itself unless it is a means to an end.

The greatest value of the savings account to the child lies in the fact that he has earned the money himself, and it therefore rightfully belongs to him and to no one else. Whether he accumulates it by selling papers, or by the slow process of rewards for running errands and refraining from spilling jam on the tablecloth, he has bought the right to it by giving something in exchange. For this reason, he should be permitted to spend the money himself, although a certain amount of parental supervision is, of course, necessary.

the notes were good. The excuse is proved untrue by the Government sending out telegrams ordering officials not to receive its own notes. Thus the folly becomes more ruinous in its widespread effect. Truly China is her own worst enemy.

At Feng Tai the train was delayed some 15 minutes while the question was again discussed with a foreign inspector. They were ready to have me arrested and put off the train, and called in a railway guard. I said they would have to carry me off, and insisted that the law required them to accept my notes and give me transportation to Peking. They finally consented to do so.

A part of the order sent out last week is as follows:  
Any official, merchant, soldier or ordinary person who refuses to accept notes issued by these banks or handle same or who should dispose of same at a rate below their par value will promptly be punished in accordance with Article 9 of the Currency Law. Let all strictly obey this order.

(SIGNED) TUAN CHI-JUI,

Secretary of State,

Fifth year of Minkuo.

Parents are often prone to overlook this sacred right of ownership and calmly annex their son's or daughter's savings account for shoes or hair-ribbons, or something like that. Two little Philadelphia boys, who by many heroic sacrifices of new baseball bats and caramels, had managed to save twenty-five dollars each in a school savings bank, were suddenly left fatherless and the money was taken by their mother to buy them clothing. While this parent had no intention of being unkind, and made use of her children's savings only as a last resort to purchase necessities for them, it would have been more considerate to the boys if she had allowed them to do the actual spending for the clothing under her supervision. As it was, this pleasant sense of pious responsibility and ownership was denied them.

One well-to-do woman boasted to a teacher that her daughter was now twelve years old, and had never spent a cent. She explained that money was so hard, and that she did not wish her child to value everything by its monetary worth. Everything, even candy, was always bought for her, and she was never told the price. Needless to say, she was never made to earn anything. Later, however, it developed that that daughter had learned the value of things from other children, and was selling her belongings for the price of entrance fees to see Mary Pickford. This child did not realize she was doing anything she shouldn't. She was merely finding expression for an impulse of economic independence, and for the first time in her life she was giving something in return for what she got.

There are many ways in which children may earn and save money. The girls' canning clubs and boys' pig clubs, for instance, are splendid examples of inculcating thrift. The average farmer is usually a hard-working individual with a large family, who seldom saves a great deal above the cost of living and the interest on the mortgage. As a result, there is very little left over to give to the children as spending money. Except on Fourth of July and Christmas, the boy on the farm rarely knows what a quarter looks like. But by working a green vegetable garden or raising a litter of pigs, the boy may realize a profit on his labor and start a bank account toward his ambition. Likewise, a girl who can help supply the demand for canned peaches or tomatoes, may have a good sum in the bank by the time she is twenty.

Gardening is a congenial and profitable occupation for the average child, and Dr. P. P. Claxton, of the United States Bureau of Education, recommends it highly in teaching thrift in the schools. In many cities small boys and girls are raising vegetables on the vacant lots, and this year numerous back-yards are displaying a plowed surface. Sometimes the children sell the vegetables they raise to their own families, but in any case there is a large market for them. A boy of thirteen in an eastern city started raising vegetables in a half acre of land, which was the backyard. He sold his vegetables at a profit, saved money, and later, by borrowing four hundred dollars, was able to erect a greenhouse, which he has since enlarged in proportion to a rapidly growing business. He is now twenty years old, with a bank account of three thousand dollars—the independent earnings of his own labor. Most boys of his age are just beginning to ponder on how they can save a thousand dollars.

These instances show that children may be taught to save. The prejudice against economy, so general among the American people, has not yet been implanted in their minds. In this national movement to teach thrift to the rising generation is the best hope for a less extravagant and more solvent United States.

With this order, less than a week old, it is hard to see how the Railway Administration can send out orders not to receive the bank notes. If China is really in so great need that she must save the situation, and as the order reads, "At a time of extraordinary financial stringency for notes issued by the Government banks to be rendered temporarily inconvertible and the withdrawal of deposits forbidden in order that the situation may be maintained, silver preserved and the various trades supplied with funds," then everything should be done to keep up the credit and use of Government notes, for the "temporarily inconvertible" period. Telegrams should be sent to all railroad offices and post offices ordering them to be careful to receive all Government notes. Confidence might then be maintained. But the opposite policy is followed. Surely a nation divided against itself! This incident may be of interest as showing some of the results of the new order.

E. W. THWING.

Peking, May 18, 1916.

## Sir Sidney Colvin's 'Keats'

By Richard Le Gallienne

The Poems of John Keats, Arranged in Chronological Order, with a Preface. By Sir Sidney Colvin. Two volumes. Brentano's. \$5 (gold).

In his preface Sir Sidney Colvin tells us that "The present edition of Keats' complete poems has a two-fold object: first, to present the poems in a perfect typographical form, and secondly to arrange them as nearly as may be in the order in which they are written."

Printers and editor may be congratulated at once on carrying out their purposes to the fullest satisfaction. The printing is the work of the Florence Press, London, and the round, large, rather heavy type is of a rich simplicity, giving to the square octavo page of cream white deckle-edged rag paper a distinguished sensuousness very pleasing and comfortable to the eye. Unlike too many modern editions de luxe, these volumes are easy to read, and their lightness in the hand, rather a surprise from their look of sumptuous solidity, is a separate pleasure. Sir Sidney Colvin's name is sufficient guarantee for the maximum of attainable correctness in the chronological arrangement at which he has aimed. We agree with him that such an arrangement of a poet's work is of all arrangements the most natural and significant. It is particularly so in the case of Keats because, as Palgrave said in his "Golden Treasury" edition of Keats' poems—in most respects perhaps the most satisfactory all-around edition of the poet—"In the short life, and (if the phrase be admitted) tropical rapidity of growth in the mind and powers of Keats, months count like the years of advance in case of ordinary mortals."

Sir Sidney indicates the bases of his chronology, and against any who should object that "by putting all Keats' poetry together in chronological order you mix much of chaff with the grain," he instances Keats' own practice in his first volume. But, indeed, if a poet's work is to be printed complete at all, any other arrangement is liable to be arbitrary or fanciful, dependent on the whimsies of editorial taste. As we said, the chronological arrangement is the most natural and significant, for the reason that it reflects the ups and downs of the poet's inspiration. All poets, including the greatest, have their good and bad days, or months, or even years. Sometimes the creative tide flows high and strong, and we have a run of masterpieces. Such a year was the last but one of Keats' life—between September, 1818, and September, 1819. Between September of 1818 and January of 1819 he wrote the fine fragment of "Hyperion" (first version), following it in January and February with "The Eve of Saint Agnes" and "The Eve of Saint Mark." In March followed the odes on "Indolence" and "A Grecian Urn," in March or April the "Ode on Melancholy." In April came "La Belle Dame Sans Merci," the two sonnets on "Fame," and the "Ode to Psyche"; in May the "Ode to a Nightingale." These various masterpieces were followed in July-August by "Othello the Great," and in August "King Stephen"; but side by side with these uncharacteristic failures "Lamia" was being written from July to September, and September, too, was crowned by the great "Ode to Autumn." Truly an annus mirabilis. Sir Sidney relegates to an appendix those "random staves and snatches of what was never meant to be anything but doggerel, and is often pretty poor at that," and we are with him in so doing, though we almost wish he had followed his evident half-inclination printing the charming naughtiness of "The Devon Maid" (perhaps even the "Sharing Eve's Apple") with the more serious, well-behaved poems.

So far, this edition is excellent. But, to our thinking, it suffers from two serious lacks. That a preface of fourteen pages should be entirely given up to the discussion of technical chronological matters strikes one as out of proportion. In such an ambitious (and expensive) edition as this, unless the poems are to be printed entirely without comment, the reader is entitled to be furnished with some further biographical and bibliographical data, and indeed a critical introduction done by the right man, at once historical, and in the true sense "appreciative," is—in spite of the familiar abuses of the custom—a desideratum in such cases. Another even graver omission is that of the prose preface to "Endymion," a preface showing such self-judgment on the part of the young poet, conscious of those defects in his poem too likely to alienate his reader, that its omission is a positive injustice alike to Keats and the reader. How much better prepared is one to condone the offending "Cockneyisms" and lushness when they occur after reading such prefatory good sense on the part of their author as this:

"The imagination of a boy is healthy, and the mature imagination

of a man is healthy; but there is a space of life between in which the soul is in a ferment, the character undecided, the way of life uncertain, the ambition thick-sighted; thence proceeds mawkishness, and all the thousand bitters which those men I speak of must necessarily taste in going over the following pages."

This passage, of course, has become historical. For that reason, too, it should not be missing from its context. And why should the reader be robbed of this wistful conclusion, so significant in the light of the character of Keats' subsequent achievement and recognition as the chief exponent in poetry of the Greek spirit: "I hope I have not in too late a day touched the beautiful mythology of Greece and dulled its brightness, for I wish to try once more before I bid it farewell." One's last aspiration of the dying poet, and Matthew Arnold's comment on it, "I think," said Keats, "that I shall be among the English poets at my death." "He is," says Matthew Arnold, with unwonted feeling, "he is with Shakespeare." Further in regard to "Endymion," the full title should have been given "Endymion, a Poetic Romance," together with

the characteristic motto: "The stretched meter of an antique song," and the equally characteristic dedication, "Inscribed to the memory of Thomas Chatterton."

Such details as these are no more bibliographical curiosities. They belong with the poem, are illustrative of its temper, and are valuable as helping the reader to the mood in which it will best be enjoyed. A reader knowing Keats only by this edition would be seriously lacking in the equipment of his knowledge by such omissions as these, and no edition of Keats has a right to describe itself as "complete" that omits so important a document toward the understanding of Keats' spirit as that preface to "Endymion." Better far to have been found lacking in some of the doggerel and recent "discoveries."

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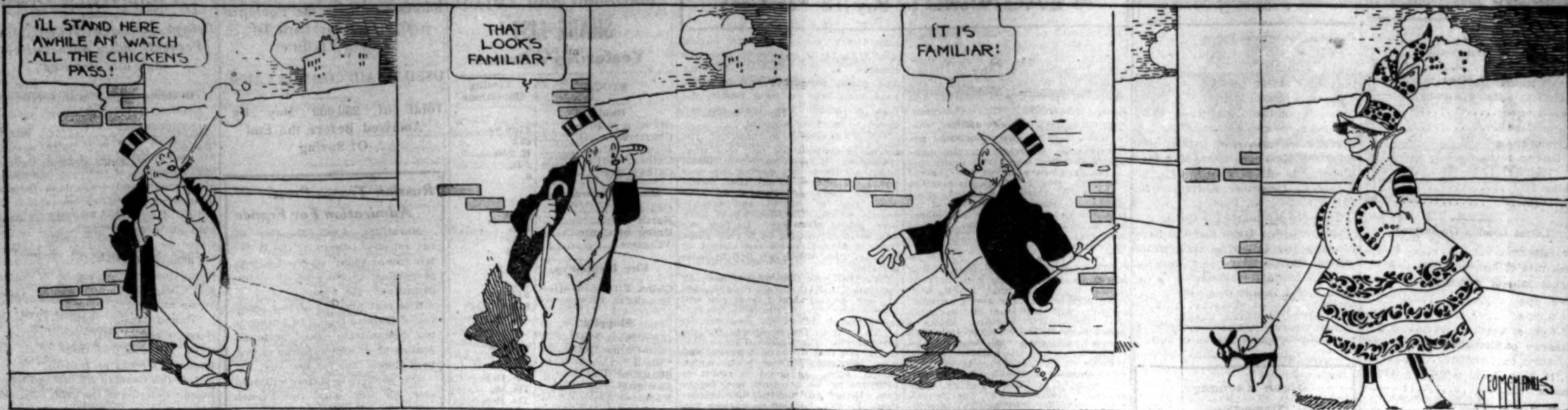
22, Kiangse Road, Shanghai



## Bringing Up Father



By George McManus

Love, Home and Table Topics  
By Clever WritersDaily Home Magazine Page A Good Page to Read in the  
Leisure Hour

## Do You Know That—

he owns a small farm: a landlord is to him an unknown being.

The third finger on the left hand, on which the engagement and wedding rings are worn, is automatically the weakest of the ten.

It has been proved that a brick house, well constructed, will outlast Every Bulgar has a stake in the country. Even if he is only a peasant one built of granite.

## Mysteries of Nature and Science By Garrett P. Serviss



ERE is a curious letter, leading to interesting reflections:

"Is it possible for odors to travel over telephone wires? The other day I was cooking 'apple butter,' which has a rather strong odor. After it had been cooking for some time a friend called me up, and after a few minutes' conversation she said: 'What are you cooking that smells so good?' I asked her if she really could smell it and she said she could. We are all very much puzzled about it.—Miss A. H."

I am satisfied of the sincerity of the writer and of her intelligence. The first impulse is to assume that

Imagination, awakened by some accidental suggestion or coincidence, was at the basis of the phenomenon. According to all scientific lights, that seems to be the only explanation.

And yet science is a very fragmentary thing, and some of its most extraordinary discoveries have grown out of observations which were at first rejected as illusory or absurd. Odors and the sense of smell which enables us to perceive them are very strange phenomena.

It is assumed that odors are due to the emanation of volatile particles from the substances that give rise to them. But these supposed particles are so minute that they cannot be seen with microscopes, and cannot be felt except by the nerves associated with the sense of smell.

"A few centigrams of musk placed on a sensitive scale," says Atkinson's treatise on perfumes, "can for years fill a large hall with their characteristic odor without showing an appreciable loss of weight, and still particles must separate from the musk and become evenly diffused through the air of the hall because the odor is perceptible through every part of it."

One cannot help wondering whether it may not be a vibratory

radiation of some kind, instead of a volatile emanation, that affects the nerves of smell, as rays of light affect those of vision. And if that be the real basis of odor, then a relationship with electricity is at once established, and the sense of smell falls into accord with other senses, such as sight and hearing, which act through vibratory impulses. There is no reason why any kind of vibration might not be transformed and reproduced on the telephonic principle.

I am not assuming that the young lady in Chicago has made an important scientific discovery, or that the odor of her "apple-butter" really travelled by telephone. I wish only to point out the fact that science may occasionally be too dogmatic in rejecting the results of observations which it cannot explain by its already established "laws." There is always something more to be found out.

The idea that odor may be a vibratory phenomenon underlies the theory of Plessee that perfumes are susceptible of being arranged on a harmonic scale, having the compass of a piano, and that different scents when treated as tones, may be combined into chords, like musical sounds. By mixing aromatic substances in accordance with his assumed principle of odoriferous harmony Plessee thought that he could demonstrate the correctness of his views.

But it would require an education of the sense of smell to enable most persons to perceive harmony of that kind.

And yet, just as a bed of flowers affects us differently, according to the arrangement of its colors, so might not a skilful selection of blossoms with regard to their several odors produce a pleasing, or unpleasant, effect upon the sense of smell?

The fact is that the human race is just a big infant, and has not yet half learned the use or the powers of its own senses. We allow ourselves to be deceived by those senses all the time. We have undoubtedly got senses which are almost unrecognized, for intimations of their existence sometimes come to us in strange and startling ways, but like babies we shrink away, afraid of the novelty or else stupidly pay no attention.

There is a whole world of discovery waiting for its Columbus in this very field of odors. We have hardly touched its outskirts. We are still in the stage of mere wonder about it. Take the effect of various scents and perfumes upon the nerves and through the nerves upon the brain. Why do some exceedingly

savory foods lose their taste if the organ of smell is obstructed?

How do blind persons recognize individuals by their particular odor? How does the dog follow a special scent through a labyrinth of other odors? The fact that water will wash away a trail seems to favor the theory that odor is due to an emanation of material particles, but perhaps it only dissipates the radiations, or turns them away, as transparent substances like glass deviate rays of light.

Just as certain musical sounds awaken in the listener the most profound mental emotions, some stirring him to intense activity and some lulling him into a dreaming mood, or giving wings to his imagination, so particular perfumes react upon the mind and bring their goods and their visions.

know that Jesus Christ was not the first victim of the cross. Crucifixion was a common mode of execution among most of the old nations. It was in constant practise especially in Assyria, Carthage and the Roman Empire.

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## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

## Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, May 24, 1916.

**Money and Bullion**

Mex. Dollars: Market rates:	72.35
Shanghai Gold Bars: 975 touch:	—
Bar Silver:	—
Copper Cash:	1920

**Sovereigns:**

buying rate, @ 3-0-Tls.	6.65
Exch. @ 72.6-Mex.	9.18
Peking Bar:	430
Native Interest:	.06

**Latest London Quotations**

Bar Silver:	34 1/2
Bank rate of discount:	5%
Market rate of discount:	—
3 m-s:	%
4 m-s:	%
6 m-s:	%

**Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-a**

Ex. N. Y. on London T.T.	28.24
Ex. N. Y. on London T.T.	47 1/2
Consols:	—

**Exchange Closing Quotations**

London:	T.T. 3-0
India:	Demand 2-0 1/2
Paris:	T.T. 22 1/2
Paris:	Demand 42 1/2
New York:	T.T. 70 1/2
Hongkong:	(nom.) T.T. 71 1/2
Japan:	T.T. 71 1/2
Batavia:	T.T. 168

**Banks' Buying Rates**

London:	4 m-s Cds. 3-1 1/2
London:	4 m-s Docy. 3-1 1/2
London:	6 m-s Cds. 3-1 1/2
London:	6 m-s Docy. 3-1 1/2
Paris:	4 m-s 44 1/2
New York:	4 m-s 73 1/2

**CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR MAY**

\$1-Hk. Tls.	5.66
\$1-Hk. Tls.	4.95
\$1-Mark.	4.09
Gold \$1-Hk. Tls.	1.20
Hk. Tls. 1-Yen.	1.67
" " 1-Rupies.	2.83
" " 1-Roubles.	2.73
" " 1-Mex.	1.50

## Chinese Exchange Rates

**Rates of Exchange**

**Bank of China**

(Shanghai Branch)

Mexican Dollars:	72.125
Chinese Dollars:	72.0875
On Peking, Demand:	105 1/2
On Tientsin, Demand:	105 1/2
On Nanchang, Demand:	105 1/2
On Hankow, Demand:	105 1/2
On Changking, Demand:	116 1/2
On Nanchang, Demand:	73 1/2
On Foochow, Demand:	95 1/2
On Amoy, Demand:	71 1/2
On Swatow, Demand:	—
On Canton, Demand, payable in small (Silver) Coins:	—
On Canton, Demand, payable in Notes of Bank of China, Canton:	—
On Canton, Demand, payable in Canton (997) Tels:	—

May 12, 1916.

## U. K. METAL MARKET

**Reuter's Service**

London, May 23.—Today's metal prices were as follows:—

**Standard Copper G. M. B. R.**

f. o. b.	134 10 0
American Electrolytic 99	90
90% Copper f. o. b.	158 0 0
Lead L. B. C. f. per ton. Nominal	—
Soft Lead "Spanish" f. o. b.	81 10 0
Quicksilver, Second hand	—
Ex Warehouse f. o. b.	—
(1s. Extra in flask)	16 15 0
100 lbs. 112 Sheets per Case tin lined Cases without Hoops f. o. b. Wales.	0 37 0
Muntz Metal, f. o. b. London	—
or Liverpool (less 1/2%)	17 1/2
Standard Tin (Cash)	193 0 0
Spelter (ordy soft) f. o. b.	89 0 0
Galvanized Sheets 24 Gauge f. o. b.	28 0 0
Standard Tin (3 Months)	193 0 0

## COMMERCIAL CABLES

**Reuter's Service**

London, May 23.—Today's rates, prices and deliveries were as follows:—

Consols 2½% for a/c. . . . . 58½

Cheques on London at Paris: . . . . .

Fcs. 28.21

T.T. on London at New York . . . . .

Bar Silver Spot . . . . . \$ 476¼

Market rate of Discount. . . . . 3½%

Egyptian Cotton Brown. . . . . 11.39d

Schinde and Bengal Cotton. . . . . 6.65d

Mid-Americans Cotton . . . . . 8.64d

Deliveries China Silk . . . . . 169

Deliveries Canton Silk . . . . . 75

Deliveries Japan Silk . . . . . 84

Tone of Tea market very Firm.

Plantation Rubber, June 2s. 9½d.

paid.

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## London Rubber Market

**Reuter's Service**

London, May 23.—Today's rubber prices were:—

**Plantation, First Latex.**

Spot: 2s. 9d. Paid.	—
July to December delivery: 2s. 9 1/2d. Paid.	—
Tendency of market: Quiet.	—
Last Quotation, London, May 22: Spot: 2s. 9 1/2d. Paid.	—
July to December delivery: 2s. 10 1/4d. to 2s. 10d. Paid.	—
Tendency of market: Quiet.	—

Messrs. Hugo Reiss and Co. have received the following cable from Messrs. Kimmel and Co., London:—

**Spot price, standard quality**

ribbed smoked sheet:	2 s
Spot price, standard quality	—
First Crepe:	2 s

Market is quiet, tendency dull.

## Stock Exchange

**Transactions**

Shanghai, May 24, 1916.

**TODAY'S QUOTATIONS**

**Official**

Trams "B" Tls.	86.50
S. M. C. 6% 1908 debts. Tls.	98.00
Shanghai Lands Tls.	91.00
Almas Tls.	15.50
Anglo-Java Tls.	11.75
Bukits Tls.	6.50
Changes Tls.	4.00
Gula "Local" Tls.	9.50
Padangs Tls.	19.00
Senawangs Tls.	20.00
Shanghai Kelantans Tls.	1.15
Talipings Tls.	3.05
Java Consolidateds Tls.	22.00
Shanghai Klebans Tls.	1.30
Direct Business Reported:	—
C. M. C. 6% 1916 debts. Tls.	100.00
Bukits Tls.	6.50
Java Consolidateds Tls.	22.00
Karans Tls.	18.50
Padangs Tls.	19.00
Shanghai-Klebangs Tls.	1.30
Shanghai-Pahangs Tls.	2.10
Talipings Tls.	3.05
H. and S. Bank \$720.00	—
Repeh Tls.	1.40

## Sharebrokers' Association

**Transactions**

Shanghai, May 24, 1916.

**BUSINESS DONE**

**Official**

Kotas Tls.	12.00
Kotas Tls.	12.00
Kotas Tls.	12.25
Anglo-Java Tls.	12.00
Consolidated Tls.	4.10
Consolidated Tls.	4.10
Senawangs Tls.	1.95
Kamuntings Tls.	9.00
Pengkalans Tls.	11.50
Chemors Tls.	2.20
Direct	—
Senawangs Tls.	20.00
Langkats Tls.	26.50
Dominions Tls.	15.00
Zhanghs Tls.	7.00
Zhanghs Tls.	6.55
Padangs Tls.	19.00
Chemors Tls.	2.20

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Lo Sun, Yau Tszu-Chien, Manager.

## British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

**FRAZAR & Co.**

## A. Butler Works to Pay 12 Per Cent

A dividend of 12 per cent was declared, at the twelfth annual general meeting of the A. Butler Cement Tile Works, Ltd., held at the offices of Messrs. A. R. Burkill and Sons, yesterday. The chairman, responding to a vote of thanks, said he was afraid the directors could not rightly take the credit for the company's showing, which was really due to the excellent work of the general managers, Messrs. Middleton and Co. Mr. A. W. Burkill presided, supported by Messrs. J. Ambrose, J. E. Denham and A. E. Algar (directors) and Mr. W. B. O. Middleton (general manager). There were 273 shares represented.

The chairman said: "The accounts for the year ending March 31, 1916, having been in your hands for some time, I will, with your permission, take them as read. You will see from the accounts that the year's working shows a gross profit of Tls. 11,562.35 and, with interest on cash with bankers and transfer fees and the balance brought forward from last year, there is a total amount of Tls. 12,443.23. The amount available for distribution, after providing for ample depreciation on plant and machinery and buildings, also directors' and auditors' fees, is Tls. 10,315.22 and this your directors recommend should be dealt with as follows:—

"Pay a dividend of 12%, or Tls. 6.00 per share, which will absorb Tls. 7,200.00. To carry forward the balance of Tls. 3,115.22.

"You will have noted our very

satisfactory cash position, having Tls. 22,940.14 to our credit with our bankers at the close of the year. The plant, machinery and buildings have been kept in good repair, the cost of which has been charged direct to working account.

"Your directors, in view of the increased demand for our roof tiles, considered it necessary to install additional machinery during the year and I am pleased to say that, owing to this increased output, we have been able to accept and execute orders which otherwise would have been placed elsewhere. In fact, we will be in a position, in a very short time, to almost double our output of the roof tiles, which we find in most demand.

"You will note that we are carrying forward Tls. 3,115.22, or, roughly, 5% of our capital and I trust you will agree with your directors' recommendation in doing this.

"To turn to the prospects for the present year, I am pleased to be able to tell you that we have delivered and have contracts in our books which should show as good a result as indicated by the accounts now before you. Before putting the first resolution, I will be glad to answer any questions."

No questions were asked and resolutions were carried unanimously, accepting the report and accounts and declaring a dividend of 12 per cent, confirming Mr. Algar's appointment to the board, re-selecting Mr. Ambrose and Mr. Gilbert Davies as directors and appointing Messrs. G. H. and N. Thomson as auditors.

## EXPECT NO LETUP IN U. S. STEEL DEMAND

## Mill-owners Look for Big Home Consumption if Preparedness Program Goes Through

Pittsburg, April 23.—British and French interest assert that they are prepared to take care of future requirements of shells and shrapnel for their respective Governments. This does not mean, however, that they can produce enough steel to maintain operations at the pace set by the war. Many of the war orders expiring June 1 were accompanied by options extending beyond that period. It is believed that these will be taken advantage of.

Steel makers will not be affected to such an extent. As most of the steel produced in Great Britain will be utilized in the manufacture of war material, American steel makers will have to take care of the supply of neutrals. Many of the war orders expiring June 1 were accompanied by options extending beyond that period. It is believed that these will be taken advantage of.

That there will be no falling off in the demand for steel during the European war is realized by American steel makers, who are going ahead with extensions and improvements to increase output. Italy, Russia, and the neutral countries of Europe require large quantities of iron and steel, and the United States is the only country to which they can turn. This is evidenced by the fact that Italy has made inquiries here for 100,000 tons of Bessemer steel. Japan has been supplying a large amount of material to Russia, but her supply will soon be exhausted, as China and other Asiatic centers draw upon Japan for supplies.

It is believed the Steel Corporation is preparing to enter the market for large tonnages of Bessemer and large iron. In case they do they will clean up all available iron of these grades, and a sharp advance will result. The Youngs town Sheet and Tube Company, in addition to obtaining the Andrews and Hitchcock furnaces, has contracted for 60,000 tons of Bessemer for delivery during the remainder of the year. The Republic Iron and Steel Company has contracted for 15,000 tons of basic iron for delivery during the next four months at \$18.50. Bessemer is firmly established at \$18.50 a ton; valves, basic, \$18 to \$18.25; Foundry No. 2, \$18.50 to \$19.

**Expect Advance on Rails**

An advance in light rails will be forthcoming soon. The advance on standard sections Bessemer steel to \$33 a ton will become effective May 1. The order of the Pennsylvania Company for 205,000 tons was the largest single order on record, and was divided practically among the Northern mills rolling rails. Steel Corporation mills in Pittsburgh and Chicago will receive between 100,000 and 115,000 tons. The Wheeling and Lake Erie has contracted for 15,000 tons with the Carnegie Steel Company.

Effective April 15, steel boiler tubes

decline in prices all round. During the forenoon there was a strong demand for fine ribbed smoked Sheet and fine pale Crepe. The former grade touched \$149 and the latter one went as high as \$159. The average prices of the day are about \$145 and \$155 respectively. The average price for Sheet corresponds well with the latest quotation from London, whereas Crepe is much above the London limit. In the afternoon the demand for these grades slackened off, and the prices obtained were a few points below the morning's prices for both grades. Only a small quantity of native Sheet was up for sale and most of it was bought in. Next to nothing was done in medium Crepes, whereas lower grades of Crepe were well competed for. Nearly 60% of the total quantity on offer was withdrawn, sellers holding out for too high limits.

## The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital . . . £220,899

**LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.**

**J. C. DYER, Manager.**

**J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.**

Secretaries and General Managers, 10, Canton Road, Shanghai.

## BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

## Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
<b>Banks</b>	
H. K. & S. B.	\$720 Sa.
Chartered.	£53
Russo-Asiatic.	R. 250.
Cathay, ordy.	2 B.
Cathay, pref.	6.
<b>Marine Insurances</b>	
Canton.	\$400.
North China.	£475.
Union of Canton.	\$945.
Yangtze.	\$285.
<b>Fire Insurances</b>	
China Fire.	\$156 B.
Hongkong Fire.	\$380 S.
<b>Shipping</b>	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 128
Indo-China Def.	97a. S.
"Shell".	Tls. 16 S.
Shanghai Tug.	Tls. 50.
Kochien.	Tls. 19 S.
<b>Mining</b>	
Kaiping.	Tls. 10 1/2 B.
Oriental Cons.	35a.
Philippine.	Tls. 2 S.
Raub.	Tls. 2.90 S.
<b>Docks</b>	
Hongkong Dock.	\$110 Sa.
Shanghai Dock.	Tls. 72 B.
New Eng. Works.	Tls. 9 B.
<b>Wharves</b>	
Shanghai Wharf.	Tls. 81 B.
Hongkong Wharf.	\$75 1/2 Sa.
<b>Lands and Hotels</b>	
Anglo-French Land.	Tls. 91 B.
China Land.	Tls. 50 N.
Shanghai Land.	Tls. 91 Sa.
Weihwei Land.	Tls. 3
Central Stores.	\$8 1/2 B.
China Realty (ord.).	Tls. 80 B.
China Realty (pref.).	Tls. 53 B.
<b>Cotton Mills</b>	
E-w.	Tls. 134
E-w Pref.	Tls. 112 1/2
International.	Tls. 75 1/2
Laou-kung-mow.	Tls. 70.
Oriental.	Tls. 32 B.
Shanghai Cotton.	Tls. 81 1/2 B.
Kung Yik.	Tls. 14
Yangtzepoo.	Tls. 5
Yangtzepoo Pref.	Tls. 106
<b>Industrials</b>	
Anglo-German Bry.	\$95 N.
Butler Tls.	Tls. 23 N.
China Flour Mill.	Tls. 6 S.
China Sugar.	\$101 Sa.
Green Island.	\$8.80 B.
Langkats.	Tls. 24 1/2 B.
Major Bros.	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra.	Tls. 130 B.
<b>Stores</b>	
Hall & Holt.	\$15 B.
Llewellyn.	\$60.
Lane, Crawford.	\$100
Moultrie.	\$35.
Watson.	\$7.10 B.
Weeks.	\$18 1/2 S.
<b>Rubbers (Local)</b>	
Alma.	Tls. 15 1/2 Sa.
Amnerst.	Tls. 15 B.
Anglo-Java.	Tls. 11 1/2 B.
Anglo-Dutch.	Tls. 6.35 B.
Ayer Tawah.	Tls. 37 1/2 B.
Batu Anan 1913.	Tls. 1.60 B.
Bukit Toh Alang.	Tls. 6 1/2 Sa.
Bute.	Tls. 1.05.
Chemor United.	Tls. 2 1/2 B.
Chempedak.	Tls. 15 B.
Cheng.	Tls. 4 Sa.
Consolidated.	Tls. 4.05 B.
Dominion.	Tls. 15 B.
Gula Kalumpung.	Tls. 9 1/2 Sa.
Java Consolidated.	Tls. 22 B.
Kamunting.	Tls. 8 1/2 B.
Kapala.	Tls. 1.10 B.
Kapayang.	Tls. 29 B.
Karan.	Tls. 18 1/2 Sa.
Kota Bahros.	Tls. 12 B.
Kroewek Java.	Tls. 21 B.
Padang.	Tls. 19 Sa.
Pengkalan Durian.	Tls. 11 1/2 B.
Permat.	Tls. 7.
Repah.	Tls. 1.40 Sa.
Samagga.	Tls. 1.30 B.
Seeks.	Tls. 8 1/2 B.
Semambu.	Tls. 1.95 B.
Senawang.	Tls. 20 Sa.
Shanghai Klebang.	Tls. 1.30 Sa.
Shanghai Malay.	Tls. 7.
Shah Malay-Pref.	Tls. 15 B.
Shanghai Pahang.	Tls. 2.10 Sa.
Sungala.	Tls. 1 1/2 B.
Sungai Duri.	Tls. 12 1/2 B.
Sua Manggis.	Tls. 5 1/2 B.
Shah Kelantan.	Tls. 1.15 Sa.
Shanghai Seremban.	Tls. 1.20 B.
Talping.	Tls. 3.05 Sa.
Tanah Merah.	Tls. 9 B.
Tebong.	Tls. 28 S.
Ulobri.	Tls. 2.60 S.
Zianghe.	Tls. 6 1/2 B.
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	
C. I. & E. Lumber.	Tls. 102 B.
Culty Dairy.	Tls. 18
Shah Elco. and Ash.	\$2 N.
Shanghai Trans.	Tls. 86 B.
Shanghai Gas.	Tls. 22 B.
Horse Bazaar.	Tls. 30
Shah Telephone.	Tls. 30
Shah Waterworks.	Tls. 95 S.
S. S. Sellers, S. Sales.	Tls. 255 B.

## Singapore Rubber Auction

Singapore, May 10.—Following were the prices realised at the rubber auction today:—

**Sheet:**

Smoked Fine Ribbed	@ \$149/140
Smoked Good Ribbed	@ 142/135
Smoked Fine Plain	@ 138/135
Smoked Good Plain	@ —
Unsmoked Fine Ribbed	@ 137
Unsmoked Good Ribbed	@ —
Unsmoked Fine Plain	@ 135/129
Unsmoked Good Plain	@ 125/117

**Crepe:**

Fine Pale Thin	@ 159/153
Good Pale Thin	@ 151/139
Good Pale Blanket	@ —
Good Brown Blanket	@ —
Fine Brown	@ 133/130
Good Brown	@ 129/115
Good Dark	@ 125/107
Barky	@ 110/75

**Scrap:**

Virgin and Pressed	@ 90/82
Loose	@ 100/60

**Cupwashing** @ 117/100

London quotations: Fine Pale 2s. 10d.

Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet 2s. 9d.

Catalogue for sale Pels. 7605—Sold Pels. 3115.

Our auction today shew a further decline in prices all round. During the forenoon there was a strong demand for fine ribbed smoked Sheet and fine pale Crepe. The former grade touched \$149 and the latter one went as high as \$159. The average prices of the day are about \$145 and \$155 respectively. The average price for Sheet corresponds well with the latest quotation from London, whereas Crepe is much above the London limit. In the afternoon the demand for these grades slackened off, and the prices obtained were a few points below the morning's prices for both grades. Only a small quantity of native Sheet was up for sale and most of it was bought in. Next to nothing was done in medium Crepes, whereas lower grades of Crepe were well competed for. Nearly 60% of the total quantity on offer was withdrawn, sellers holding out for too high limits.

## Benjamin &amp; Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

Telephone No. 398

**LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT**

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatechappi tot Mijh-Boech-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:—

"The output of crude oil for May 23 was 115 tons."

## WHY RUSSIA SENT MEN TO BATTLE IN FRANCE

Forces Could Not Be Equipped At Home for Lack Of Transit Facilities

## USED TO AID COMMON CAUSE

Total of 250,000 May Be Amassed Before the End Of Spring

## Russian Troops Prove Admirable For France

Marseilles, April 21.—One of the superior officers of the Russian troops today received a correspondent in his tent at Camp Mirabeau. He said: "The real purpose of this sending of Russian troops to France is to demonstrate the profound sentiment of admiration and respect Russia has for her ally. Our soldiers doubtless will fight side by side with the French soldiery on French soil, and I will be



## Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

## Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.  
Capital ..... £1,200,000  
Reserve Fund ..... 1,800,000  
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... 1,200,000

Head Office:  
35 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Chief Directors:  
Sir Messrs. Cornhill Turner, Chairman.  
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.  
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.  
W. H. Neville Gwynne, Esq.  
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.B.  
W. Frank Mitchell, Esq.  
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Branches:  
The Bank of England.  
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.  
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.  
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.  
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:  
Amritsar Hongkong Peking  
Bangkok Hanoi Penang  
Batavia Ipoh Perak  
Bombay Karachi Rangoon  
Calcutta Kiang Saigon  
Canton Kobe Seremban  
Cebu Koda-Lumpur Singapore  
Colonbo Madras Shanghai  
Delhi Malacca Sourabaya  
Fookchow Manila Taiping  
Hankow Medan (F.M.S.)  
Harbin New York Tientsin  
Holllo Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.  
Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken. Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement. Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

## Banque de l'Indo-Chine

Capital ..... Frs. 45,000,000.00  
Reserves ..... Frs. 45,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:  
Bangkok Hanoi Saigon  
Batambang Hongkong Shanghai  
Canton Mongtse Singapore  
Djibouti Noumea Tientsin  
Pondichery Peking Tourane  
Haiphong Papeete  
Hankow Pnom-Penh

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.  
IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

## Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique  
Societe Anonyme  
Paid-up Capital ..... Frs. 20,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.  
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate.  
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:  
JEAN JADOT,  
Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Branches:  
LONDON: Martin's Bank, Ltd.  
BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.  
ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.  
PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.

LYONS AND MARSEILLES: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Alsace.  
NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Tael and fixed deposits according to arrangement.  
Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN, Manager.

## Hongkong &amp; Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital ..... £15,000,000  
Reserve Funds:—  
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. £15,000,000  
Silver ..... 18,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... £15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:  
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.  
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy.  
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. (Chairman).  
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.  
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.  
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.  
J. A. Plummer, Esq.  
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager:  
Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:  
Amoy Ipoh Peking  
Bangkok Johore Penang  
Batavia Kuba Rangoon  
Bombay Kuala Lumpur  
Calcutta Saigon  
Canton London Shanghai  
Cebu Colombo Singapore  
Colonbo Madras Sourabaya  
Hankow Manila Tientsin  
Harbin Nagasaki Tientsin  
Holllo New York Yokohama

London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.  
Sub-Agency: 9, Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.  
Local Bills Discounted.  
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

## Russo-Asiatic Bank

Roubles.  
Capital (fully-paid) ..... 45,000,000  
Reserve Fund ..... 22,000,000

Kp. Tls.

Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government ... 3,500,000  
Reserve Fund ..... 1,735,000

Head Office: PETROGRAD.

Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.

London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Branches:  
LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

LYONS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

For Eastern Branches and Agencies:  
Bombay Haikou Peking  
Calcutta Hankow Shanghai  
Changchun Harbin Tientsin  
(Kwan-Hongkong Tientsin)  
Chefoo Newchwang Vladivostok  
Chefoo Nicolayowsk Yokohama  
Dalny (Dalren) o-A

35 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tael, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.  
Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.  
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

J. JEZERSKI,  
Q. CARRERE,  
Managers for China and Japan.

## The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

3, Ningpo Road.

Agents for the Principal Chinese Banks in Shanghai.  
Paid-up Capital \$200,000.  
All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a speciality.  
Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.  
Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHOW, General Manager.

## International Banking Corporation

Head Office:  
60, Wall Street, New York

London Branch:  
31, Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up ..... U.S. \$5,250,000  
Reserve and Undivided Profits ..... U.S. \$7,460,000

London Bankers:  
Bank of England.  
National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

Branches and Agents  
All over the world.

THE CORPORATION transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG, Manager.

1a Kinkiang Road.

## Hongkong &amp; Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:  
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1. or over \$100, will be received at one time.

Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Tael, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.

General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE:  
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai.

IN FRANCE: Societe Generale pour le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

IN LONDON: London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION, Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tael, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.  
Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.  
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SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

J. JEZERSKI,  
Q. CARRERE,  
Managers for China and Japan.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

## The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Head Office:  
15, Gracechurch Street, LONDON.

Authorized Capital ..... £1,500,000  
Subscribed Capital ..... 1,125,000  
Paid-up Capital ..... 562,500  
Reserve Fund ..... 550,000

Bankers:  
BANK OF ENGLAND.  
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

EVERY description of Exchange business transacted, INTEREST allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH, Acting Manager.  
7, Nanking Road.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,  
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts in Tael at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:  
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.  
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.  
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

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SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,  
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts in Tael at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:  
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.  
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.  
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

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SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

## The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorized Capital ..... \$10,000,000  
Paid-up Capital ..... \$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:  
Peking, Tientsin, Newchwang, Moukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kailung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanghai, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Fookchow, Canton, Nanchang, Talyuen, etc., etc.

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SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

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SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

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SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.



## GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

## Future Sailings

## FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
May 25	..	San Francisco	Floridian	Br.	Dodwell
..	..	New York via Panama	Bloomfonten	Br.	S. Tomes
..	..	Tacoma etc.	Canada maru	Jap.	C. P. O. S.
June 2	2 P.M.	Vancouver	Empress of Japan	Jap.	A. T. Co.
..	4 noon	Seattle	Shinyo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	5 P.M.	Seattle	Tamba maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
..	..	Vancouver etc.	Manila maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
..	7 noon	Tacoma	Strinda	Jap.	A. T. Co.
..	12.50 P.	Seattle	Isukushima maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	16 P.M.	Vancouver	Yokohama maru	Jap.	C. P. O. S.
..	26 P.M.	Frisco, Japan, Honolulu	China	Am.	Dollar & Co.
..	..	San Francisco etc.	Haskell Dollar	Am.	C. P. O. S.
July 1	1 P.M.	Vancouver	Monteagle	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	2 noon	Seattle	Sado maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	14 P.M.	Vancouver	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
..	21 P.M.	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
Sept 1	1 P.M.	San Francisco etc.	China	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co.

## FOR JAPAN PORTS

May 25	5.00*	Moji, Kobe	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	26 8.00	Nagasaki	Penza	Rus.	R. V. F.
..	27 7.00*	Nagasaki, Moji etc.	Hakuni maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	30 9.00*	Nagasaki, Moji	Chikugo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
June 1	11.00*	Kobe, Yokohama	Shinyo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	2 P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Shinyo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	2 noon	Kobe, Yokohama	Monteagle	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	3 P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe etc.	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
..	17 noon	Kobe, Yokohama	Atlantique	Fr.	Cie M. M.

## FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

May 25	noon	Liverpool via Cape	Ningbo	Br.	B. & S.
..	25 A.M.	Java Ports	Tjitaroen	Dut.	H. C. T. Co.
..	..	London	City of Lincoln	Br.	S. Tomes
..	29 9.00*	Marseilles, London	Novara	Br.	P. & O.
..	29 D.L.	London	Dencalion	Br.	P. & O.
June 4	noon	Liverpool via Cape	Kamo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	6 D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Lycos	Br.	B. & S.
..	7 P.M.	Marseilles etc.	Andre Lebon	Fr.	Cie M. M.
..	8 D.L.	London via Cape	Cyclops	Br.	P. & O.
..	12 A.M.	Marseilles, London	Nagoya	Br.	B. & S.
..	15 D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Peles	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	18 11.50*	Marseilles via Cape	Katori maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	21 P.M.	Marseilles etc.	Magellan	Fr.	Cie M. M.
..	22 D.L.	Liverpool	Idemeneus	Br.	B. & S.
..	29 9.00*	Marseilles etc.	Malta	Br.	P. & O.
..	30 9.00*	Marseilles etc.	Nyansa	Br.	P. & O.
July 5	5 P.M.	Marseilles	Atlantique	Fr.	Cie M. M.
..	5 D.L.	London	Antelope	Br.	B. & S.
..	19 P.M.	Marseilles	Polynesian	Fr.	Cie M. M.

## FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

May 25	A.M.	Poochow	Haeon	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
..	25 D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Yingchow	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
..	25 P.M.	Ningpo, Wusow	Poochi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
..	26 1.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
..	26 D.L.	Swatow, Hongkong, Canton	Choysang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
..	26 8.00	Amoy, Swatow	Tamsui	Br.	B. & S.
..	26 A.M.	Amoy, Swatow	Changshu	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
..	26 9.00*	Marseilles etc.	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	28 D.L.	Swatow	Tientsin	Br.	B. & S.
..	28 A.M.	Hongkong, Swatow	Kwangshu	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
..	28 D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Shantung	Br.	B. & S.
..	30 D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Chusan	Br.	B. & S.
June 1	May 25	Takao, Formosa via Keelung	Joshin maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
..	22 P.M.	Hongkong	Persia maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.

## FOR NORTHERN PORTS

May 25	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shunfien	Br.	B. & S.
..	25 D.L.	Chefoo	Chinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
..	25 8.00	Vladivostok	Penza	Rus.	R. V. F.
..	26 10.00*	Tsingtao and Dalny	Kobe maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
..	26 noon	Tsingtao	Rissal maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
..	27 D.L.	Tientsin, Direct	Protos	Br.	K. M. A.
..	27 D.L.	Chinwangtao	Sagittarius	Br.	K. M. A.
..	27 10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
..	27 D.L.	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Koonshing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
..	28 noon	Tsingtao, Dalny	Kohoku maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	30 10.00*	Dalny	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
..	30 D.L.	Antung	Yunnan	Br.	B. & S.
..	30 8.00	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.

## FOR RIVER PORTS

May 25	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Yohyang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
..	..	..	Kiangshu	Chi.	C. M. & Co.
..	..	..	Suiwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
..	..	..	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
..	..	..	Tachang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
..	..	..	Siangyang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
..	..	..	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
..	..	..	Kiangyung	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
..	..	..	Kutwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
..	..	..	Kiangyu	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
..	..	..	Taiwo maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
..	..	..	Tuckwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
..	..	..	Luenyl	Br.	B. & S.
..	..	..	Kiangkwan	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.

\* A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

## Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
May 24	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2908	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
May 24	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N. S. N. Co.	NSCW
May 24	Wenchow	Poochi	621	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
May 24	Japan	Hakuni maru	1434	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYLW
May 24	Dalny	Vladivostok	1345	Rus.	R. V. F.	9 p
May 24	Hongkong	Hakushin maru	827	Jap.	S. M. R.	9 p
May 24	Japan	Kwangshu	1539	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
May 24	Hankow	Empress of Japan	1735	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
May 24	Hankow	Tseangshu	475	Br.	C. I. & E. L. Co.	SHW
May 24	Swatow	Truce	626	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
May 24	Chefoo	Tungchow	1235	Br.	B. & S.	SHW
May 24	Antung	Chinkiang	1313	Br.	B. & S.	SHW

## Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
May 24	Hankow etc.	Loongwo	2386	Br.	J. M. & Co.
..	..	Poyang	1892	Br.	B. & S.
..	..	Pengyang maru	2306	Jap.	N. K. K.
..	..	Chiyuen	2111	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
..	..	Pooksang	1987	Br.	J. M. & Co.
..	..	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B. & S.
..	..	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N. S. N. Co.

## Clearances

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
May 24	Hankow etc.	Ningshao	1920	Chi.	N. S. S. Co.
..	..	Haeon	337	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
..	..	Yingchow	1210	Br.	B. & S.

## Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
B II	April 8	Cruise	Brooklyn**	Am cru.	9215	20	500	Day
Y T P D	May 17	Cruise	Wilmington	Am g-b.	1367	12	208	Mann

Admiral A. H. Winterhalter in command.  
The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decides, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

## Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albena	2769	Ger.	Carlowitz	USA
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia	4282	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VII
May 19	Japan	Bloomfonten	2142	Br.	S. Tomes	B XII
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	3868	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	CMFW
May 23	Hongkong	Ceylon	3237	Sw.	E. F. A.	WV
May 23	Hongkong	Choysang	1424	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	2651	Ger.	H. D. & Co.	USA
Apr 14	Hongkong	Kiesabeth	4131	Nor.	Wallem & Co.	B. IV
Dec 27	Nanking	Portuna	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co.	10 p
May 18	San Francisco	Floridian	4311	Am.	Dodwell & Co.	PWE
May 21	Hankow	Hanpin	981	Chi.	H. Y. F. I. & Co.	HYPW
May 22	Poochow	Haeon	337	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
Apr 22	Hongkong	Kwangshu	4681	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
May 22	Hankow	Kiangfoo	1438	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
May 22	Japan	Kasuga maru	2287	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKW
May 23	Hankow	Kinling	2511	Br.	B. & S.	CNWV
May 23	Hankow	Kiangshu	1210	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
July 16	Hankow	Meldah	1082	Ger.	Melchers	NGLE I
July 30	Hankow	Meleis	1082	Ger.	Melchers	NGLE I
May 17	Japan	Monmouthshire	3197	Br.	J. M. & Co.	B I
May 20	Japan	Melville Dollar	921	Am.	B. Dollar Co.	11 p
May 22	Hankow	Ningshao	1920	Chi.	N. S. N. Co.	NSCW
May 22	Hankow	Ngankin	1719	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
May 23	Japan	Ningchow	3536	Br.	B. & S.	APCUW
May 23	Liverpool	Penza	4800	Br.	B. & S.	APCUW
May 23	Japan	Penang maru	328	Jap.	N. Y. K.	APCUW
July 30	Tsingtao	Siklang	1940	Ger.	H. A. L.	Int D W
July 30	Hongkong	Silesta	5446	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	S VIII
Dec 16	Yangtze	Shunshu	495	Chi.	S. N. Co.	KNDW
May 16	Hankow	Shunchang	839	Chi.	Fukien S. N. Co.	9 p
May 17	Cruise	Store Nordiske	596	Dan.	G. N. T. Co.	9 p
May 22	Chefoo	Shuntien	1081	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
May 20	Amoy	Tjitaroen	3667	Dut.	H. C. T. Co.	KMAW
May 21	Hankow	Tungwo	961	Br.	J. M. & Co.	11 p
May 21	Hankow	Tachi maru	1288	Jap.	N. K. K.	LPDW
May 21	Amoy	Tungwah	746	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
May 21	Japan	Tientsin	1222	Br.	B. & S.	WTV
May 23	Hongkong	Yingchow	1216	Br.	B. & S.	SHW
May 23	Hankow	Yohyang maru	1917	Jap.	N. K. K.	LPDW

## Vessels Loading

## For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co's str. Yohyang Maru, Capt. Y. Kurikawa, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. wharf on Thursday, May 25, at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to the Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5, The Bund.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The str. Kiangshu, Capt. J. R. Milligan, will leave on Thursday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co's str. Tachang Maru, Captain H. Yamashita, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. wharf on Friday, May 26, at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to the Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5, The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

## For Southern Ports

FOOCHOW.—The str. Haeon, Capt. P. H. Wallace, will leave on Thursday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

AMOI and SWATOW.—The str. Tungwah, Capt. W. R. Wallace, will leave on Friday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

WENCHOW via NINGPO.—The str. Poochi, Capt. C. Taylor, will leave on Thursday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HONGKONG and SWATOW.—The str. Kwangshu, Capt. Stewart, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

TAKAO (Formosa) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The str. Joshin Maru, Captain T. Narushima, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtsepo wharf on June 1. The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, Agents, No. 5, The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HONGKONG.—The str. Persia Maru, will be despatched on Thursday, June 22. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passengers apply to The American Trading Company.

## For Northern Ports

TIENSIN DIRECT.—The Kailan Mining Administration chartered s.s. Proteus will be despatched on Saturday, May 27. For Freight or Passage apply to Agent, No. 1 Jinkee Road. Tel. No. 319.

CHINWANGTAO DIRECT.—The Kailan Mining Administration chartered s.s. Sagittarius will be despatched on Saturday, May 27. For Freight or Passage apply to Agent, No. 1 Jinkee Road. Tel. No. 319.

TIENSIN and DAIREN.—The str. Kohoku Maru, Captain S. Yamaga, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtsepo wharf on 28th instant. The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, Agents, No. 5, The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

## For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Shinyo Maru, Capt. C. T. S. Filmer, will leave on Friday, June 2. Passengers booked to all ports in America, and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 6 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

## For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Shinyo Maru, Capt. C. T. S. Filmer, will leave on Friday, June 2. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 6 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

## Passengers Departed

Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Peking for Ningpo:—Miss Waldman, Messrs. E. G. Emmet and Rodger.  
Per C.N. s.s. Ngankin for Hankow:—Mr. Wm. and Mrs. Morris, and Mr. MacKay.  
Per R.M. s.s. Empress of Japan for Hongkong:—Mr. Robbins, Mr. C. Bick, Mr. C. C. Wen, Mrs. Wen, Mr. E. A. Williams, Mr. A. H. Harris, Mr. J. Kirkwood.

## Launch Services

## TOMORROW

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 3 a.m.

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the R.V.F. s.s. Penza will leave the Customs jetty at 3 p.m.

## Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Limited Trans-Pacific Lines

## To Canada, U.S. &amp; Europe. (Subject to Change)

Empress of Japan	June 2
Empress of Asia	June 16
Monteagle	July 1
Empress of Russia	July 14
Empress of Japan	July 28
Empress of Asia	Aug. 11
Monteagle	Sept. 2
Empress of Asia	Sept. 8
Empress of Japan	Sept. 22
Empress of Asia	Oct. 6
Empress of Russia	Nov. 9

For further information apply to  
L. E. N. RYAN, Agent.  
Tel. 1668  
Canton Peking & Vancouver Roads

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83, Szechuen Road



**GEN. C.J. BAILEY, U.S.A.,  
ON SHORT VISIT HERE**

Is Now Returning To The Philippines After Trip To Formosa Exposition

Among the passengers aboard the C. P. R. liner Empress of Japan which passed through Shanghai yesterday was Brigadier General C. J. Bailey, U. S. A., with station in the Philippines. Gen. Bailey who has been visiting the Formosa Exposition called informally upon Admiral Winterhalter. At 2 p.m. when the tender departed, Admiral Winterhalter accompanied the General who is returning to the Islands, to the jetty where the band of the flagship Brooklyn saluted the end-off.

Among other passengers aboard the Empress was Mr. Wm. P. Banning, former Advertising Manager of the CHINA PRESS who is en route to Manila with his bride, who was Miss Helen Vroom of Hackensack, N. J. They are on a honeymoon trip and expect to return through Shanghai on their way back to America. In July, Mr. Banning is now Assistant Manager of the Advertising Department of the American Tobacco Co., with headquarters in New York.

**Mr. E. A. Turner Soon  
To Wed Miss Mary Lee**

Special Correspondence to the China Press

Hangchow, May 21.—Announcement has been made of the approaching wedding of Mr. Eugene A. Turner and Miss Mary Lee, both of Hangchow. The announcement was made in one of the pavilions of the Si Lin in Zwo a few nights ago. The pavilion stands on the crest of Lone Hill on Emperor's Island and looks out over West Lake. At this time of the year it is a fairland of natural beauty. It staged beautifully the happy event, which came as a complete surprise to the invited friends. Miss Lee is a member of the Presbyterian Mission and is one of the most charming and gifted members of the foreign community. Mr. Turner is best known in Hangchow as the genial and capable secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association and in Shanghai his fame rests upon his exploits on the diamond as a member of the Shanghai baseball team during the past two summers. Both have been in China two years and a half. The exact wedding date has not yet been announced.

**SERICULTURE IN HANGCHOW**

Special Correspondence to the China Press

Hangchow, May 21.—Mr. Chien Pao-chun whose work on behalf of afforestation was mentioned in these columns a month ago is conducting an exhibit showing the most improved methods of silk culture, for the benefit of those interested in this important Hangchow industry. The Hangchow School of Sericulture has trained instructors for similar institutions in practically every province of China, but effective methods have not been developed hitherto for introducing these methods among those who actually raise silk in Hangchow. Mr. Chien is following the methods of the Hangchow School of Sericulture and has the assistance of one of its graduates in his public spirited enterprise. He plans to extend this work into the outlying districts of the province next year. In pursuance of his afforestation scheme Mr. Chien has already planted one million trees on the hills around Hangchow. He will plant two million more in the fall.

**Cotton Hands Likely  
To Get 10 p.c. Raise**

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, May 23.—It is anticipated that the cotton-spinners' demand for a ten per cent advance in wages will be conceded.

**NEW EDINBURGH PRINCIPAL**

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, May 23.—Sir James Ewing has been appointed Principal of Edinburgh University.

**Gen. Lake is Clearing  
Tigris Southern Bank**

Only Small Rear-Guards Cover  
Hal Bridge; Expedition Is  
At Megasis-Dujallah

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 22.—General Sir Percy Lake reports that the south bank of the Tigris is clear of the enemy as far as Shatt-el-Hai, which river joins the Tigris opposite Kut, except for small rear-guards covering the bridge over the Hai some 500 yards from its junction with the Tigris.

The British main force has reached the line Megasis to Dujallah, which is about two miles inside the Es Sinn positions. The enemy on the north bank are still occupying Sann-i-Yat.

The temperature is over 100 in the shade.

**Mr. Asquith's Irish  
Statement Thursday**

His Consultations Include Talks  
With Mr. Lloyd George  
And Mr. Redmond

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 23.—Mr. Asquith held informal consultations, last night, with, among others, Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. John Redmond. It is announced that the Premier will not make his statement on Ireland till Thursday.

Meanwhile, he will continue his consultations and the Cabinet will review the situation.

There have been nine more sentences passed by the court-martial in Ireland, including one death sentence in Dublin and another in Wexford. These have been commuted to ten and five years penal servitude respectively.

Other sentences vary, after having been commuted, from one to ten years penal servitude and include two in Dublin and five in Galway.

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Steps were being taken to accelerate their preparation, but the precise date on which they would be ready could not be given at present. He asked for notice on the question whether the papers would include copies of private telegrams between the Viceroy and Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Secretary of State for India.

**RE-ELECT HALL-WALKER**

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, May 23.—Colonel Hall-Walker has been re-elected unopposed for Widnes. This Parliamentary bye-election was necessitated by the gift of his racing stud to the Government.

**BEAT REBELS AT ZUARA**

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Rome, May 23.—Owing to the increasing menace of the rebels against Zuara, the inhabitants of which are loyal, an expedition was sent to the district from Tripoli and has defeated the rebels, who abandoned booty and prisoners.

**PREPARE FOR 1917 WAR  
MR. CHURCHILL'S CALL**

Wants Every Able-Bodied Man  
In Line and More Drafts  
On Colored Troops

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 23.—In the House of Commons, today, Colonel Winston Churchill urged strengthening the British fighting-line by the use of every able-bodied man. He pointed out that Britain has large reserves of troops among the black races of Africa, for which Egypt would be a suitable training ground.

Another reservoir was Asia. What part was India going to play in 1917, if the war continued? The fate of India was at stake even more than their own.

The part played by the Indians in France was a glorious one. Why shouldn't they start now and have a dozen new Indian divisions ready to throw in in 1917 where they would be most effective?

To allow India to be represented in the struggle only by the Tigris Corps would wrong India and Europe.

**BRITAIN'S FIGHTING PRINCE**

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, May 23.—The Prince of Wales has returned to the front.

**British King Made  
Siam Army General**

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 23.—The Gazette announces that the Siamese Minister was received in audience by the King today and presented King George with his appointment as an honorary general in the Siamese army.

**ASIATIC FLEET NOTES**

On the reporting of Paymaster Beecher on board the Brooklyn and Assistant Paymaster Eberle on the Galveston Paymaster Hoopes and Assistant Paymaster Robertson will be ordered home.

P. A. Surgeon M. A. Stuart who has been on duty with the Marine Legation Guard, Peking, China, has been ordered to the Wilmington. P. A. Surgeon W. Chambers is now the medical officer at Peking.

The present location of vessels of the Asiatic Fleet is as follows:—Brooklyn and Wilmington at Shanghai, Cincinnati at Amoy, Galveston at Swatow, Helena at Canton, Elcano at Poochow, Monocacy at Chungking, Palos at Changsha, Quilos at Hankow, Samar at Ichang, Villalobos at Siakwan, Helena at Canton and Pampanga at Canton.

The Supply will reach Shanghai the 26th and Manila June 4.

**Fierce Onslaught Is  
Repulsed By Italians**

Great Slaughter of Austrians  
On Adige; Many Powerful  
Guns Brought Up

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, May 22.—The official communique issued today reported: There were minor actions in the Tonale and Adamello zones and weak enemy attacks between Lake Garda and the Adige. A fierce enemy onslaught on the left bank of the Adige was repulsed, with great slaughter.

The Austrians, supported by numerous powerful guns, continued successive attacks between the Adige and the Brenta and in Sugana Valley.

**Russians Have Quiet  
Time on Whole Line**

Germans Attack Only at Lake  
Narotch and Near Char-  
torish and Are Beaten

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, May 22.—The official communique issued today confirms the sinking of three German steamers in the Baltic by a Russian submarine. It mentions the repulse of German attacks north of Lake Narotch and north-west of Charitorish. Elsewhere, from the Gulf of Riga to the Rumanian frontier, there were only fusillades.

Peking, May 20.—In the region of Menendorf, our artillery caused an explosion in one of the enemy's batteries.

North-west of Kremenetz, our sappers, having detected Austrian working parties, suddenly rushed the enemy's gallery. The Austrians, having been caught unawares, fled, abandoning all their implements. The enemy's attempt to re-capture the gallery was repulsed by hand-grenades.

In Galicia, north of Topotowze, our scouts, having cut off a considerable enemy party from their wire defences, annihilated them.

The Turkish front.—Along the whole front, skirmishes of vanguards are taking place.

**Indo-China Governor  
Coming to Shanghai**

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Hongkong, May 24.—M. Roume, the Governor-General of Indo-China, with Madame Roume and suite, have arrived. They leave for Shanghai on Saturday.

**MME. FORET'S PROGRAM**

Booking for Mme. Augette Foret's recital *Chansons en Images* to be given under the auspices of the American Woman's Club at the Lyceum theatre on next Saturday night, opened in lively fashion at Moutrie's yesterday. Mme. Foret's program has now been completed as follows:—

Bergerette Costume:—Dans les bois, Mimi Pinson, Mon cœur aime tant, Menuet de Martini, Musetta, Aria Le Bohème, Puccini (XVIII Century Songs).

Early Victorian Costume:—Come Ladies and Lads, I Know Where I'm Goin', Land o' the Leal, Nobody Comin' to Marry Me, Fairy Pipes, Pretty Polly Oliver, Oh! No, John (Old Songs of Great Britain).

Breton Peasant Costume:—Le Joli Tambour, Berceuse, Ma fille veut tu un bouquet, (French); My heart is (Scottish); Keys of Heaven (English); Kitty of Coltraine (Irish); Avec mes Sabots (French).

Marquis Louis XVI Period Costume:—Madrigal, Vous dansez, Marquise, Le Roi fait battre Tambour (Arr. by Gustave Ferrari), Petronille, Printemps Nouveau (Songs of Romance and Tragedy of France). At the Piano, Miss Jansen.

**Saint Andrew's Society  
Of Shanghai**

The results of the Annual Bursary Examination, which was held on May 18th and 19th, are just to hand. In all, five schools sent in 15 competitors—one being a girl. On Mr. Robert G. Dowie's report the Bursary Committee, Messrs. D. McNeill, A. G. Stephen, J. Prentice and Dr. H. C. Patrick, have awarded the Bursaries as follows:—

First.—James Walker, Cathedral School, \$100.  
Second.—Angus Ferguson, Public School, \$60.  
Third.—Wm. M. MacLennan, Public School, \$40.  
Every competitor will be presented with some Scottish book as a memento of the examination.

**Shipping Items**

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The I.-C. s.s. Suwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Slangyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Kutwo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Chenan left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Idomeus left Hongkong for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.M. s.s. Poochl left Wenchow for Shanghai on Monday.

The I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Luemy will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Anhui will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The K.M.A. s.s. Kwangping left Chingwangtao for Shanghai on Monday.

The K.M.A. s.s. Nelsel Maru left Chingwangtao for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Tungchow is expected to arrive here today from Tientsin, via Chefoo and Weihaiwei.

The P. and O. s.s. Nore which left Shanghai on March 26 arrived in London on Sunday evening the 21st instant.

The P. & O. s.s. Nyanza bringing passengers ex P. and O. s.s. Khyber, which left London on April 14, is expected to leave Hongkong for Shanghai on the 31st instant.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangkwan will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.Y.K. American line s.s. Yokohama Maru, with mails left Moji for Shanghai on Tuesday, and may be expected to arrive at the Wayside wharf today about 10 a.m.

This steamer will be despatched for Hongkong on Friday, May 26.

The Canadian Pacific Ocean Services' s.s. Empress of Russia arrived at Kobe at 5 a.m. on Tuesday, the 23rd instant, sailed for Yokohama at noon, and is due to arrive at the latter port this morning.

The Canadian Pacific Ocean Services' s.s. Empress of Asia sailed from Vancouver, B.C. for Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Manila and Hongkong on Friday afternoon, the 19th instant.

The I.-C. s.s. Koonshing left Tsingtao for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Esang left Dainy for Swatow on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Tamsui, from Swatow is expected here today.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinming will leave Poochow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru, from any is due to arrive here today, and will be despatched for Tsingtao Dainy tomorrow at 9 a.m. The anch conveying passengers to at steamer will leave the Customs at 8 a.m. on the sailing day.

The P. and O. s.s. Novara left Kobe at noon yesterday and is expected to arrive at Shanghai on Saturday morning, the 27th instant.

**Passengers Arrived**

Per R.M. s.s. Empress of Japan from Vancouver:—Mr. and Mrs. Fairman and 2 children, Dr. Show Sing-yu, Mr. and Mrs. Benson, Mr. F. F. Olmsted, Mr. Charles Gitlan, Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Chao, Mr. C. Caristo, Mr. A. G. Boyers, Col. J. P. Grant, Miss P. Grant, Mr. H. P. Wadman, Miss E. Wadman, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Grone, Mr. W. Flaks, Mr. J. S. Whitehead, Capt. and Mrs. S. H. Ford and son. In Transit:—Mr. A. McGregor, Rev. and Mrs. P. J. Smith and 2 children, Rev. and Mrs. D. S. Oyler and child, Mrs. Wilkerson and child, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Banning, Miss E. Cheeseman, Miss J. Duncan, Gen. and Mrs. C. J. Bailey, Miss Bailey, Mr. J. S. Doble, Dr. and Mrs. W. B. A. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Edkins and Miss Edkins, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Day, Mr. and Mrs. Coleman, Mr. J. H. Gilby, Mrs. Healey, Mr. and Mrs. E. Sargson and child, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Perrin, Mr. G. R. Stratner, Mr. W. R. Handerson, and Mr. E. W. Jackson.

Per R.V.F. s.s. Penza from Vladivostok:—Mr. Pallatas, Mr. Gerebko, and Mr. Sheringovskiy. From Nagasaki:—Mr. & Mrs. Smith and daughter, Mr. Kavanagh, Mr. Woodfield, Mr. White, and Surgeon Massey.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakual Maru from Japan:—Miss Belle Breck, Mr. W.

and Master M. Allanson, and Mr. J. L. Xavier.

Per C.M. s.s. Kwangtiah from Hongkong:—Messrs. R. Klein, Leung Fong-lak, Leung Po and Lang Tze.

Per C.N. s.s. Yingchow from Hongkong:—Mr. Young.

Per N.S. s.s. Hsin Ningshao from Ningpo:—Mr. Crachenfels, Mr. and Miss Landan, Mr. and Miss Hosing.

Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Peking from Ningpo:—Messrs. Gorton, Hlive and Hadey.

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## Auctions

## A. LANDAU &amp; Co.

(Swiss Establishment)  
Have been favoured with instructions from  
THE CONCERNED  
To sell within the Premises  
No. 5 HASKELL ROAD  
ON  
Monday, the 29th May  
At 10.30 a.m.  
The whole of the

EXCELLENT  
Household Furniture and  
Requisites

(All in splendid condition and nearly new)

Large Axminster Carpet, Oil Painted Pictures, Teakwood Frame and Tapestry Cover Drawing Room Suite, Teak Jardiniere, Centre Tables, Solid Brass Fenders and Coal Scuttle, Mirror-back Haverstand, Bevelled Edged Mirror Sideboard, American Leather Covered Dining Room Chairs and Dining Table, Solid Brass Double Bed with Horse Hair Mattress, Bevelled Edged Mirror Bed Room Suite, Carpets and Rugs, E. P. Forks, Knives and Spoons, Dinner Set and a lot of Glass, etc., etc.

1 Piano (Boman) London  
1 Victrola Gramophone  
1 Corona Typewriter (nearly new)

On View Saturday, 27th, Sunday, 28th, when Catalogues will be ready.  
Shanghai, 24th May, 1916. 1713 27my  
9865-M-25-28

Depots are now open  
forthe sale of  
Machine Made  
ICE

at  
Hongkew Market } 6-10  
Maloo Market } A.M.  
Wayside Market } 4-6  
60 Avenue Joffre } P.M.

10 lbs. Ice will be given  
in exchange for a Metal  
Check.

Checks are now on sale  
at the Company's offices,  
8 Thorne Road.

20 Checks Price \$3.00

Shanghai Ice and Cold  
Storage Co., Ltd.

## Dainty Lingerie

Such as:  
Night-Gowns  
Princess-Slips,  
Petticoats,  
Chemises,  
Camisoles,  
etc., etc.

Tennis Shoes (all sizes)  
Just Unpacked

HILL & CO'S.  
129 North Soochow Road  
(3 doors from General Hospital)

## Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.

Regular Steamship service  
between Sweden and China.

Shanghai Agents:  
The Ekman Foreign Agencies,  
Limited.

Business and Official  
- - - Notices - - -

Every Single Bottle of  
Pure, Rich, Creamy  
Elephant Head Beer  
has our name on the  
Label.

Garner, Quelch & Co.  
Sole Proprietors.

The undersigned beg to  
tender their thanks to the Chief  
Officer and Members of the  
Shanghai Fire Brigade, The  
International Cotton Mill, B.A.T.  
Co., Officers and Crew of the  
U.S.S. "Wilmington," and all  
others who kindly assisted in  
checking the fire at their Poo-  
tung godown on Saturday night,  
the 20th inst., and by their  
efforts prevented it from  
spreading to the adjacent  
buildings.

Carlowitz & Co.  
Shanghai, May 22, 1916.

The Chemor United Rubber  
Co., Ltd.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at  
a Meeting of the Board of Directors  
held on Tuesday, 16th May, 1916, it  
was decided to pay an Interim  
Dividend of 10 Tael Cents per share  
on the Capital of the Company, on  
Thursday, 15th June, 1916, to share-  
holders on record on that date. The  
Transfer Books of the Company will  
be closed from 6th June to 15th  
June, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.  
R. N. TRUMAN & O.  
Secretaries & Managers.  
Dated, 18th May, 1916.  
18 Nanking Road, Shanghai.

Woolens, Worsted, Stuffs and  
Cotton Flannels, Bradford  
(England) Merchants having  
Excellent Connections with  
Manufacturers, Offer Services

As Buying Agents  
HIGHEST REFERENCES.  
Apply "Bradford," c/o China  
Publicity Bureau,  
42 Great Russell Street,  
LONDON, W. C.

H. G. WALKER  
1-A Jinkee Road  
Ores, Minerals, Metals,  
Industrial Chemicals and  
Commodities.

CAUSTIC SODA  
now ready for delivery  
Will Buy—Large Tonnage  
ANTIMONY ORE

The Charity Organization Com-  
mittee, appointed by the  
Municipal Council.

The Charity Organization Com-  
mittee have on their books the follow-  
ing cases seeking employment:—

Accountants.....  
Clerks.....  
Typists.....  
Overseers.....  
Stenographers.....  
Watchmen.....  
Printer.....

Will any firms having situations  
vacant kindly communicate with

R. B. WOOD,  
Secretary

## "Quick Service and Efficient Service"

That's Our Motto

Why not send your car to us to be repaired?  
We don't delay the work and, furthermore, it is  
well done, for we have a Staff of competent  
Mechanics, under the direction of skilled for-igners.

H. S. Honigsberg & Co.  
TEL. WEST 1234

## TSINGTAU, NORTH CHINA

The Finest Summer Resort in the Far East

## Grand Strand Hotel

(Formerly Strand Hotel).

## Grand Hotel, Grand Hotel Annex

Beautiful Sandy Beach, Splendid Sea Bathing, Golf,  
Tennis, Deep Sea Fishing.

Excursions to Batt's Ploids, Good Roads, Lovely scenery, Race Course  
and Golf Links adjoin Hotel (Hotel guests have the privilege of the Golf  
Links). Unexcelled Cuisine, Highest Comforts, Moderate Charges.  
For all information, please apply to T. HERLIHY, Manager.

## RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER FLEET

## Reduced Fares for Summer Months

THE passenger tariff of the  
Russian Volunteer Fleet's First-  
class Express Steamers has been  
reduced to:—

From Shanghai to Nagasaki.

1 Class \$30.—Return \$45.

2 Class \$20.—Return \$30.

Splendid accommodation, extra  
large well aired cabins and excellent  
cuisine.

Steamers leave Shanghai every  
Friday afternoon, arriving at  
Nagasaki Sunday daylight.

Steamers leave Nagasaki every  
Monday evening, arriving at Shang-  
hai Wednesday daylight.

For further information apply to:—

M. A. MORDUCOVITCH,  
Agent, 1 The Bund.

9781

## NOTICE

The Norwegian Lloyd Insurance Co., Ltd.,  
of  
Christiania, Norway

This Company has opened a Branch  
Office at No. 4 Foochow Road for the  
transaction of Fire and Marine  
Insurance business, and is now  
prepared to accept Foreign and  
Chinese Risks at the lowest current  
rates.

E. G. TAIT,  
General Manager.

## NOTICE

The Norwegian Lloyd Insurance Co., Ltd.,  
of  
Christiania, Norway

We have appointed Mr. E. G.  
Tait General Manager of the above  
Company for the Far East.

By order of the Board of Directors,  
ALF. L. WHIST,  
Managing Director.

9841-M-23-25

THE CENTRAL GARAGE  
CO., LTD.

2A, JINKEE ROAD

## CARS FOR HIRE

Prompt Service Day  
and Night.

Telephone 3809.

The Shanghai Kiebang Rubber Estate,  
Limited

NOTICE is hereby given that the  
Statutory Meeting of the SHANG-  
HAI KIEBANG RUBBER  
ESTATE, LIMITED, will be  
held at the Head Office of the  
Company at 38 Canton Road,  
Shanghai, on Thursday, the 25th  
day of May, 1916, at 4.30 o'clock  
in the afternoon, for the purpose  
specified in Section 66 (7) of the  
Ordinance of 1911.

NOTICE is also given that the  
Ordinary Annual General Meeting  
of the Shareholders in the above  
Company will be held at the same  
place immediately after the Statu-  
tory Meeting.

The Transfer Books and Register  
of Shareholders will be closed from  
the 22nd to the 25th day of May,  
1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
HUGO REISS & CO.  
Secretaries & General Managers.  
Shanghai, 17th May, 1916.

## 5 1/2% Russian War Loan 1916

THE Russo-Asiatic Bank begs to  
notify that the date of closing for  
the subscription to the above loan  
has been extended up to May 26th,  
new style.

Applications will be received by  
the Bank on the same conditions as  
before.

L. JEZISKI,  
Manager.  
Shanghai, 18th May, 1916.

Reduced Prices  
"Potosi" Electro-plated  
Ware and Cutlery

Per Doz.  
Table Spoons and Forks... \$4.50  
Dessert " " " " " " 3.50  
Tea Spoons " " " " " " 1.50  
Dessert Knives (Ivory handles) 8.00  
" " " " " " (Ivory " ) 5.00

Walter Dunn & Co.  
A. 133 Szechuen Road,  
Telephone No. 805.

The Shanghai  
Chemical  
Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

## Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word  
Minimum Charge 40 cents

All Advertisements must  
be Prepaid

Replies must be  
called for

## SITUATIONS WANTED

LADY stenographer and typist  
desires change of position. Ex-  
perienced, efficient and hard  
worker. Apply to Box 300, THE  
CHINA PRESS.

9861-M-25-26-27

EMPLOYMENT WANTED  
by a Britisher (married), who has  
a thorough knowledge of general  
office work, bookkeeping, and  
thoroughly understands the import  
and export market. Moderate  
salary, with prospects, would be  
preferred. Apply to Box 285,  
THE CHINA PRESS.

9836-M-28

A WELL-EXPERIENCED  
Chinese seeks employment as a  
market shroff or comprador. Has  
knowledge of all lines of export  
business (manufactured articles  
and Chinese produce) and intimate  
acquaintance with Chinese dealers.  
Good reference, if required. Apply  
to Box 276, THE CHINA  
PRESS.

9817-J-1

EXPERIENCED NURSE (Brit-  
ish) desires situation in Shanghai.  
Disengaged second week in June.  
Apply to Box 278, THE CHINA  
PRESS.

9819-M-38

## APARTMENTS WANTED

GERMAN gentleman wants room,  
furnished or unfurnished, with or  
without board, facing south, in quiet  
situation, preferably near Rifle  
Range; must be cheap. Reply stat-  
ing terms, to Box 284, THE  
CHINA PRESS.

9834-M-35

## MISCELLANEOUS

ALL KINDS of Sewing Machines  
repaired at reasonable charges at  
Singer Sewing Machine Co., P474  
Nanking Road. Phone 2736.

9844-M-28

## EDUCATIONAL

EXPERIENCED Mandarin  
teacher is open to give lessons in  
the evening. Apply to Box 299,  
THE CHINA PRESS.

9860-M-25-26

WANTED, Russian lessons.  
Apply to Box 293, THE CHINA  
PRESS.

9846-M-34 to 37

## TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has con-  
siderable experience in legal, con-  
sulate, syndicate, journalistic, com-  
mercial and official translation  
work, undertakes translation in  
English and Chinese of agreements,  
petitions, letters, legal documents,  
advertisements, and commercial  
documents, etc. Please apply to  
Chang Nih-yun, c/o 1-a, Peking  
Road, or P.D., 131, Haining Road  
opposite West End Lane.

## LOST

NOTICE is hereby given that a  
draft "Word Tien" (天字) No. 50,  
by Dong Yuen Cheung, Peking  
(北京同元祥) for Zee Tai Cheung  
Bank (聚泰祥銀號), payable to  
Kwang Yue Ho (光裕號), Shang-  
hai Tails 1,115, has been lost. The  
public are warned against accepting  
same, as it has been declared null  
and void.

KWANG YUE HO.  
(光裕號)

9798

## E. SHING &amp; CO.

(Established 1887)  
114A SZECHUEN ROAD.  
Phone 1266.

## JOB PRINTING

BOOKBINDING & STATIONERY.  
Rubber Stamps and Engraving.  
We have enlarged our printing  
office with additional ma-  
chinery. The public are requested  
to note that we have no other  
branch in Shanghai.

All orders promptly executed.  
E. SHING & CO.

9534

## APARTMENTS

## WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15, Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable Rooms with full  
board. Good table. Centrally  
situated facing the Gardens.

Front room to let

Telephone 3482

9808

TO LET, town flat, low rental,  
immediate entry. Apply to Box  
301, THE CHINA PRESS.

9862-M-25-26-27

TO LET: unfurnished, one large  
bedroom with bathroom and one  
sitting room, including electric  
light, etc.; moderate rental; Range  
Road. Apply Box 275, THE  
CHINA PRESS.

9816-a.o.d.-M-31

TO LET, from June 1st, 7  
Barchet Road. Detached 9-roomed  
house, kitchen and servants' quar-  
ters; Southern aspect. Particulars,  
apply, Box 298, THE CHINA  
PRESS.

GERMAN boarding house; to let,  
two rooms with board (cheap).  
Table boarders. Mrs. Nielson,  
328, Avenue Joffre.

9867-M-24 to 30

TO LET, newly-decorated re-  
sidential room, with attached bath-  
room, and kitchen, in the Cadillac  
Building, Rue Montauban. Im-  
mediate occupation. Apply to  
Olivier Building, 18, Nanking  
Road. Phones 1930 and 1536.

9859-M-25

TO LET, two large well-furnish-  
ed rooms and one small room  
(excellent board), 23 North  
Szechuen Road.

9853-M-24 to J-1

TO LET, in Central district, for  
2 or 3 months, well-furnished bed-  
sitting-room, with bathroom. Apply  
to Box 290, THE CHINA  
PRESS.

9842-M-25

NOS. 8 and 11 Quinsan Gardens,  
flat facing Park, three rooms, 1  
bathroom. All comforts for sum-  
mer, with board.

9717-M-31

TO LET, furnished, by a German  
couple, two large, cheerful rooms,  
facing south, near French Park.  
Apply 67, Route Vallon.

9728-M-31

## OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

TO LET, suite of offices, compris-  
ing 5 rooms and godown. Fully  
furnished and ready for immediate  
occupation. Apply to Box 297,  
THE CHINA PRESS.

9856-M-24 to 27

## HOUSES WANTED

WANTED, house, containing 4-6  
rooms, in Western district. Reply,  
giving full particulars, to Box 283,  
THE CHINA PRESS.

9831-M-25

WANTED, immediately, in  
Frenchtown, an airy house, with  
garden, for Chinese of honorable  
family, returned from America.  
Rent \$100 to \$150. Apply to Box  
266, THE CHINA PRESS.

9802-M-30

## Exchange and Mart

ONE 2 1/2 h.p., single cylinder  
motor cycle in good working order,  
to be sold at Noel, Murray's  
auction on Friday, 26th inst.

CAR FOR SALE, 2-seater, 10-12  
h.p., Delage car, with dicky, in  
excellent condition. Complete,  
with electric light and 5 lamps.  
Apply to Box 303, THE CHINA  
PRESS.

9866-M-25 to 30

PIANO FOR SALE, Rosenkranz  
make. Good opportunity. Apply  
to Box 289, THE CHINA  
PRESS.

9840-M-23-25

HOUSE TO LET, in Avenue  
Joffre, 6 rooms, garden, stable.  
Rent Tls. 65 per month, inclusive  
taxes. Can be let furnished if re-  
quired. Apply to Box 291, THE  
CHINA PRESS.

9864-M-25

SUMMER RESORT (Chefoo),  
to let for the summer months, a  
partly-furnished, 4-roomed new  
house, with servants' quarters, in  
best position on the beach. Balance  
of furniture can be hired. Rent  
moderate. Please apply to Box  
267, THE CHINA PRESS.

9806

WANTED to give over, a four-  
roomed house in Range Road with  
furniture and electric fittings.  
House rent \$34. Apply to Box  
294, THE CHINA PRESS.

9850-M-24-25-26

FOR RENT, furnished, from  
June 1st to Sept. 30, detached  
residence near French Park, 3  
rooms ground floor, two bedrooms,  
tiled baths, pantry and kitchen,  
garden and tennis. Tls. 115 per  
month. China Realty Co., Ltd.

9854-M-24-25-26

A WELL-FURNISHED flat or  
rooms, with verandah, to let, with  
every convenience, at low rent.  
Apply to 8, Ward Road.

9803-M-26

NO. 65 Route Vallon, near French  
Park; containing three rooms on  
ground-floor, four bedrooms, three  
tiled bathrooms with porcelain tubs,  
lavatories and flush closets, hot  
water installation, tiled kitchen and  
pantry, four servants' rooms,  
garden, tennis, etc., from June 1st.  
House will be decorated to suit  
tenants. Apply at No. 75 Route  
Vallon. Telephone, West 169, or  
China Realty Co., Ltd.

9853

## SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED, a young piano player  
for a hotel. State salary required,  
nationality and references. Apply  
to Box 302, THE CHINA  
PRESS.

9862-M-25 to 31

WANTED, by German family,  
nurse to take care of two children,  
ages 8 and 13. Apply to Box 296,  
THE CHINA PRESS.

9861-M-24-25-26

WANTED, a Chinese com-  
pradore, willing to make a sub-  
stantial deposit and to work actively  
on salary and commission, for a  
well-known local firm engaged in  
the import and export business.  
Excellent prospects. Apply to Box  
280, THE CHINA PRESS.

9822

## INVESTMENTS

ADVERTISER wishes to invest  
some capital to secure management  
or other suitable position, hotel or  
other business. Has good all-round  
knowledge. Reply Investment, c/o  
THE CHINA PRESS.

9836

## FINANCIAL

WE CAN arrange loans from Tls.  
1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first-  
class real estate security. China  
Realty Company, Ltd.

9576-M-31

FOR SALE, one large American  
fire-proof office safe, 72" x 48"  
x 41", weight 3,540 lbs., with  
combination lock and double doors.  
Price reasonable. Apply to Box  
295, THE CHINA PRESS.

9852-M-25-26

FOR SALE, a few treadle sewing  
machines, prices from \$25 to \$40.  
Apply to Box 292, THE CHINA  
PRESS.

9848-M-24 to 30

WANTED to buy, a piece of land,  
10 or 15 mow or so; preferably with  
a house on it. Apply to Box 286,  
THE CHINA PRESS.

9837-J-2